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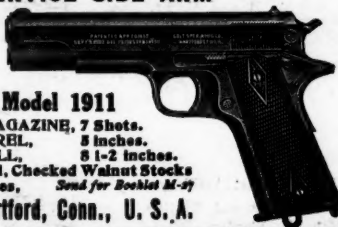
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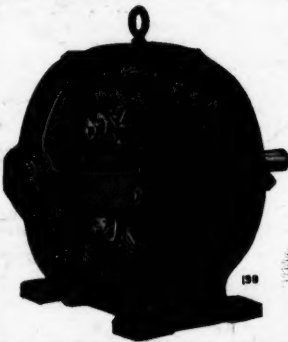
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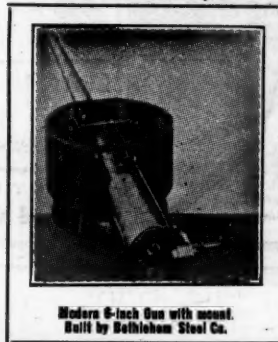
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Chief of Staff—Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A.

Department and Division Commands.

Eastern Department.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major
Gen. Leonard Wood.

1st Division.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y.

North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Totten,
N.Y. Col. John V. White.

South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston,
S.C. Col. Frederick S. Strong.

1st Brigade.—Hqrs., Albany, N.Y. Col. William A. Mann.

2d Brigade.—Hqrs., Albany, N.Y. Col. William A. Mann.

Central Department.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Col. Daniel A.
Frederick, Infantry, in temporary command.

3d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas.

2d Division.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Major Gen. J.
Franklin Bell. Col. D. A. Frederick in temporary command.

4th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Col. Walter K.
Wright, 23d Inf., in temporary command.

5th Brigade.—Hqrs., Omaha, Nebr. Brig. Gen. George
Bell, jr.

6th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Thomas
F. Davis.

Southern Department.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen.
Tasker H. Bliss.

1st Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
Brig. Gen. James Parker.

2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Douglas, Ariz. Col. Charles
M. O'Connor, Cav.

3d Brigade.—Hqrs., Laredo, Texas. Brig. Gen. Robert K.
Evans.

8th Brigade.—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen. John J.
Forsberg.

Western Department.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major
Gen. Arthur Murray.

3d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Ar-
thur Murray.

Pacific Coast Artillery District.—Fort Miley, Cal. Col. S. M.
Foot, C.A.C.

7th Brigade.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig.
Gen. George Bell, jr.

Philippine Department.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen.
Thomas H. Barry.

Hawaiian Department.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Major
Gen. William H. Carter.

1st Hawaiian Brigade.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D. Washington Bks., D.C.; K
and L in Philippines, at Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island—ad-
dress Manila, P.I.—arrived Feb. 4, 1912; E, G, H and M,
Texas City, Texas; F, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I, Ft.
Shafter, H.T.

SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.;
B, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D and H, Texas City, Texas;
C, Valdez, Alaska; I, Ft. Bliss, Texas; E, Ft. Shafter,
H.T.—arrived June 1, 1913; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F,
Cuartel de Infanteria, Manila, P.I.; L, Ft. William McKinley,
Rizal, P.I.—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1910;
G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, I and L are
field companies.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A.
Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2,
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bulance Co. No. 3, Texas City, Texas; Field Hospital
No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley,
Rizal, P.I.; Field Hospital No. 5 and Ambulance Co. No. 5,
Texas City, Texas; Field Hospital No. 6 and Ambulance Co. No. 6,
Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Field
Hospital No. 7 and Ambulance Co. No. 7, Ft. Sam Houston,
Texas; Evacuation Hospital No. 1, Galveston, Texas; Am-
bulance Co. No. 8, Galveston, Texas.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., C. E. F. G. H. I and Machine-gun Platoon,
Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; A and K, Calixico, Cal.; B, D
and L, San Ysidro, Cal.; M, Tecate, Cal.

2d Cav.—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
3d Cav.—Hqrs. and E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston,
Texas; A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Troop, Brownsville, Texas;
I, Ft. Ringgold, Texas; L, Sam Fordyce, Texas; K and M,
Mission, Texas.

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Barracks, H.T.—
arrived at Honolulu in January, 1913.

5th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Myer, Va.;
Troops A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan,
Ill.; Troops E, F, G and H, Walsenburg, Colo.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Fort William
McKinley, Rizal—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec.
30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Camp Stotsen-
burg, Pampanga—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec.
30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

9th Cav. (colored).—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, G, H
and Machine-gun Platoon, Naco, Ariz.; F and K, Douglas,
Ariz.; L, Laing's Ranch, N. Mex.; M, Alamo Hueco, N. Mex.;
N, Huachuca, N. Mex.

10th Cav. (colored).—Hqrs., Machine-gun Troop, B, C, D,
G, H, K and M, in field at Naco, Ariz.; Troops A, F, I and
band, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troop E, Nogales, Ariz. (Perma-
nent station of all above Ft. Huachuca.) Troop L, Ft. Apache,
Ariz.

11th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H,
Trinidad, Colo.; I, K, L and M, Ludlow, Colo.

12th Cav.—Hqrs. and band, Fort Robinson, Neb.; Troops
A and B, Harlingen, Tex.; C, Mercedes, Tex.; D, Dana, Tex.
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since May, 1914. Troops E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Canon City,
Colo.; K, Ft. Meade, S.D.

13th Cav.—On patrol duty on Mexican border. Troops A
and C, at Douglas, Ariz.; I at Fort Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—On border patrol duty. Hqrs. and A, B, E, H and
Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D and F, Camp Eagle
Pass, Tex.; C and G, Del Rio, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Mc-
Intosh, Tex.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., Troops I, K, L, M and Machine-gun
Platoon, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; A, Glint, Tex.; B, Sierra Blanca,
Tex.; C, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; D, Fabens, Tex.; E and G, Marfa,
Tex.; F, Alpine, Tex.; H, Presidio, Tex.

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1st Field Art. (Light).—Entire regiment at Schofield
Bks., Honolulu, H.T. Hqrs. arrived in November, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment in Philippines
—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Aug. 3, 1913; Hqrs.,
D, E and F, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga; Batteries A, B,
C and D, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs. and A, B and C, Ft. Sam
Houston, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas City,
Texas.

5th Field Art. (Siege).—Entire regiment at Ft. Sill, Okla.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Hqrs. and Batteries A, B and C,
Naco, Ariz.; D, Brownsville, Tex.; E, Laredo, Texas; F, Eagle
Pass, Tex.

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10th. Ft. De Russy, Hono- lulu, H.T. 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
11th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. 36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.
12th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. 37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
13th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. 38th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
14th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. 39th. On duty as Infantry at Brownsville, Texas.
15th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 40th. Ft. Howard, Md.
16th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.
17th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 42d. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.
18th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 43d. Ft. Sherman, Canal Zone.
19th. Ft. Washington, Md. 44th. Ft. Amador, for duty at Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.
20th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. 45th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
21st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 46th. Ft. Hunt, Va.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 47th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
23d. Ft. Wint, Grande Isl- and, P.I. 48th. Ft. Williams, Me.
24th. Ft. Preble, Me. 49th. Ft. Levent, Me.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 50th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
51st. Ft. Rodman, Mass.
52d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

55th. Ft. De Russy, Hono- lulu, H.T. Arrived May 18, 1912.
56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
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61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
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67th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
68th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
70th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. 125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
72d. Ft. Screven, Ga. 127th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.
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78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 134th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
80th. Key West Bks., Fla. 135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
81st. Ft. Grant, Canal Zone. 136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
83d. Ft. Strong, Mass. 138th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.
84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash. 140th. Ft. Howard, Md.
86th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. 141st. Ft. Strong, Mass.
87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 142d. Ft. Wint, Grande Isl- and, P.I. Arrived Sept. 2, 1911.
88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 143d. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T.
89th. Ft. Williams, Me. 144th. Ft. Amador, for duty at Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.
90th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. 145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
91st. Jackson Bks., La.; to sail from San Francisco January, 1915, for Hono- lulu, H.T. 146th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
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97th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
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105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T. 160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
106th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.
107th. Ft. Preble, Me. 162d. Ft. Dade, Fla.
108th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 163d. Ft. Pickens, Fla.
109th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 164th. On border patrol duty as Infantry. Address Brownsville, Texas.
110th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
111th. Ft. Dade, Fla. 166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
114th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 170th. On duty as Infantry on Texas border. Address Brownsville, Texas.
116th. Ft. Screven, Ga. *Mine companies.

117th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 171st. Ft. Adams, R.I.
118th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 172nd. Ft. Adams, R.I.
119th. Ft. Sherman, Va. 173rd. Ft. Adams, R.I.
120th. Ft. Sherman, Panama. 174th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
121st. Ft. Strong, Mass. 175th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 176th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 177th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass. 178th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 179th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
126th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 180th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
127th. Ft. Crockett, Texas. 181st. Ft. Adams, R.I.
128th. On border patrol duty as Infantry. Address Brownsville, Texas. 182nd. Ft. Adams, R.I.
129th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 183rd. Ft. Adams, R.I.
130th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 184th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 185th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 186th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 187th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
134th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 188th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 189th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 190th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 191st. Ft. Adams, R.I.
138th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. 192nd. Ft. Adams, R.I.
139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 193rd. Ft. Adams, R.I.
140th. Ft. Howard, Md. 194th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
141st. Ft. Strong, Mass. 195th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
142d. Ft. Wint, Grande Isl- and, P.I. 196th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
143d. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. 197th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
144th. Ft. Amador, for duty at Ft. Grant, Canal Zone. 198th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 199th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
146th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 200th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
147th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 201st. Ft. Adams, R.I.
148th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 202nd. Ft. Adams, R.I.
149th. Ft. Casey, Cal. 203rd. Ft. Adams, R.I.
150th. Ft. Ward, Wash. 204th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass. 205th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
152d. Ft. Banks, Mass. 206th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass. 207th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
154th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 208th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
155th. Ft. Williams, Me. 209th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H. 210th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
157th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 211th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
158th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 212th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
159th. Ft. Ruger, H.T. 213th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 214th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
161st. Ft. Barry, Cal. 215th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
162d. Ft. Dade, Fla. 216th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
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164th. On border patrol duty as Infantry. Address Brownsville, Texas. 218th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
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166th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 220th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 221st. Ft. Adams, R.I.
168th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 222nd. Ft. Adams, R.I.
169th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 223rd. Ft. Adams, R.I.
170th. On duty as Infantry on Texas border. Address Brownsville, Texas. 224th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
171st. Ft. Adams, R.I. 225th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
172nd. Ft. Adams, R.I. 226th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
173rd. Ft. Adams, R.I. 227th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
174th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 228th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
175th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 229th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
176th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 230th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
177th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 231st. Ft. Adams, R.I.
178th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 232nd. Ft. Adams, R.I.
179th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 233rd. Ft. Adams, R.I.
180th.

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COLORADO AND MILITARY EXPANSION.

One of the very best arguments for increasing the Army and Navy is to be found in the Colorado mine war, which developed the characteristics of a civil war and was quelled only by the arrival of troops of the Regular Army. The reason why Colorado conditions are an effective argument is that the opponents of military expansion repeatedly point to the fact that the United States is not embroiled in this great war and that if we did not have large armaments there would be no occasion for our having trouble with any foreign Power. To the superficial thinker this kind of reasoning seems to carry with it a certain touch of finality, for it is usually advanced with an air of owlish wisdom. To men to whom such kind of argumentation is convincing the thing that appeals most is not abstract reasoning, but concrete examples. No example is better than the Colorado mine hostilities. There was no large armament to bring it on. An army and navy had not excited the miners to draw guns against the state officials. The Militia was small in numbers, and was not called out till the ordinary police powers had utterly failed. What then caused the war? Nothing but the cantankerousness of human nature, a cantankerousness that has not been materially affected by centuries of Christian civilization. Now, this cantankerousness may display itself in domestic strife or it may reveal itself in a belligerent attitude toward other nations, as it did toward Mexico last spring when Vera Cruz was seized by our armed forces. If human nature is so perverse that we need military forces to control it at home, why will we not need military forces to control the perverseness of other nations if they object to our own perverseness?

We are moved to this train of reflection by reading a booklet discussion of "The Colorado Mine War," by the Rev. A. A. Berle, D.D., of Cambridge, Mass. Here is one Boston clergyman, at least, who is not deluded by the idea that the United States is peculiarly qualified to lead the nations of the world into a state of warless concord, for he clearly sees and plainly describes the conditions of lawlessness in Colorado which approached the dimensions of Civil War. Dr. Berle, who spent a number of days in Colorado, investigating the strike, hearing both sides and reading all the reports he could lay hold of, has no illusions about the dangers which confront the country and of which the Colorado outbreak is but one sign. We advise all those "peace" gentlemen who believe that we must have no Army or Navy, lest such instruments of military power would injure our posing as the International Peace Shepherd, to read carefully the remarks of Dr. Berle. Instead of seeing this country moving into a cycle of domestic peace and security, he observes ominous portents on the national horizon, and of these he speaks bravely, courageously and unhypocritically. "The Colorado war, important and frightful as it has been and is," he says, "is but a part of a vaster question which is looming up in this land of which deadly hints had already been given at Lawrence, at Paterson, at Butte and at Los Angeles. Under the influence of higher and more effective organization and the political instruction of the laboring millions, the question is rapidly ceasing to be a question of the relations of capitalist and laborer, and becoming one which has to do with the permanence of republican government. In Colorado notice has been given that the appeal is to be made to force, and force of the deadliest kind. The question is no longer one that has to do with wages, with conditions and with the proper supervision of industrial relations, but whether there shall be any courts, any law, or any administration of any kind that will not be coerced by threats of destruc-

tion. Only the intense preoccupation of the national mind with the vaster affairs of Europe prevents this matter from being one of the most acute problems to be solved in the immediate future."

In speaking of the attempts of those who are opposed to the proper expansion of our Army and Navy to make it appear that this country is too far removed from war to consider the necessity of military preparedness, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in its issue of Nov. 21, commenting on the report of the Chief of Staff relative to the presence of detachments of Regulars in several states to preserve law and order, said that in these states there had been a defiance of law that "virtually amounted to civil war." Dr. Berle goes even further, as may be judged from this uncompromising language: "War is no misnomer for the fierce and deadly struggle waged in Colorado in what is now generally known as the Colorado mine war. It has had all the bloody and murderous accompaniments of war. Machine guns, repeating rifles, fire and devastation have been really and actually present in this struggle. Men have been killed in open battle. Property has been destroyed. Women and children have met their death exactly as they are now reported as meeting it in the bloody struggle of Europe. The only reason they are not being massacred in Colorado at this minute is that the Cavalry of the United States are camped on the spot ready to open fire upon disturbers of the peace whoever they happen to be. Civil government has broken down in Colorado precisely as it has in the war-swept portions of Europe. The orderly processes of law exist, where they exist, only because the military arm of the national government is present and permitting them to be exercised. We are here dealing with what may before long as surely bring about civil war in this country as anything can do."

Dr. Berle asserts that "the strike was inaugurated purely for the purpose of compelling the unionizing of the mines. This is not denied seriously by the mine workers themselves. It was not any serious consciousness of wrongs nor revolt against evil conditions which made the strike possible in the first place." Coming to the attitude of the Militia toward the strikers, Dr. Berle says: "This much is certain, that the Militia of Colorado are the most cruelly libeled body of men and their officers slandered beyond all bounds of reason and justice if what evidence I have been able to gather and sift out is worth anything. If the Colorado Militia had been kept on the spot, properly equipped and properly supported from the capitol at Denver, the later bloody contests would not have occurred." There is a fine warning to those who are ready to swallow all the weird stories of "atrocities" in Europe in these words of Dr. Berle:

"I believe that the vilest creatures in connection with the whole sad catastrophe are those scavenger journalists and magazinists who to make a lurid story accepted at face value and printed as gospel truth stories which a careful examination could have proved false. I feel strongly about this because I had been myself led to believe in the horrible stories of butchery by the Militia of Colorado. With the faults common to military organizations, and they are bad enough, it is still true that Colorado has reason to be proud of General Chase and his troops in their trying task in the coal strike."

"The practical Mexicanization of a great state is a much more momentous matter for the people of the United States than the right or wrong of any particular struggle. The invasion of the state by what amounts to an armed force, breeding and carrying insurrection through force, is the real question at stake, and that the United Mine Workers of America deliberately undertook to do this and have done it is my solemn conviction from a study of all the facts. The right of private contract, the right to seek employment and continue therein unmolested has been destroyed, and there can be no peace until these are restored. Colorado should at once resume her own government and govern and put down all endeavors to make her the bloody battlefield for private interests, whether these call themselves labor interests or any other."

When a clergyman who has devoted his life to the downtrodden and the oppressed can draw a picture like this of conditions existing in any state of the Union, what can be sillier than the prating of those who say that we need no Army and Navy because war will always remain far from us? Already it is not only at our doors, but virtually within the sacred precincts of the Republic itself. Let us be honest with ourselves. Let us frankly admit that this country is not so superlatively good that it cannot have more outbreaks like that in Colorado. Let us not shirk the issue that before this nation every day there stand, as Dr. Berle well says, problems which not to solve in the right way must lead to civil war. Are we always to play the ostrich part of our Secretary of State, who on assuming his chair in the Cabinet solemnly announced in the spring of 1913 that as long as he was in that office this country would have no war? What do we gain by burying our head in the sand of egotism and vanity and saying, "Go away, go away with your talk of war and the need of armies and navies. There can be no war with us, for we are too good to go to war."

If this country in the last year has had to call out Regular troops to defend law and order within its own borders, what earthly reason is there for assuming that we are not likely to have trouble with other nations? If we cannot get along amicably at home, are we likely

to go on without having trouble abroad? When we shall be able to cover a period of a generation without any strikes or riots necessitating the use of military force to restore order, then, and not till then, can we indulge a hope, and only a hope, that we shall some day reach a pinnacle of national righteousness whence we shall be able to look into what we may dream is the Promised Land of Peace. Until that far-off millennial time it behooves this country to realize that it is not so much better than its neighbors that it can afford to assume a patronizing air toward them and set itself up as a model of peacefulness at home. Wiser for the great Republic will it be if it shall recognize its own weaknesses and prepare to defend itself if these weaknesses or similar weaknesses in other nations shall bring it into a foreign war. Another in the ages gone looked from the height of Mount Pisgah into a Promised Land, given into his hands by the Ruler of Men, but this Promised Land turned out to be a land of strife, warfare, battles and slaughter.

BUSINESS MEN DEMAND AN ARMY.

The business organizations throughout the country have taken up the question of national defense. Keen-sighted business men are beginning to understand that military preparedness is the cheapest class of insurance and are not slow in letting Congress know what view they are taking of the question. While they believe that it is impossible to conquer this country, they can see that if an invading army should ever land on our shores it would cost the business of the country more than the maintenance of an adequate Army for a generation, and subject us to a national humiliation for which no measure of saving by economies in military preparation could compensate us. These gentlemen recognize the fact that a large proportion of the portable wealth of the country is along the Atlantic border, within easy reach of an invading army, and that most of our manufactories of arms, artillery, military equipment and munitions of war are found there. We might enlist men by the millions, but they would have nothing but their fists to fight with and be lacking even in the pugilistic instruction which would make effective the use of nature's weapons. Before a thoroughly trained and equipped army such as would be sent here, if any was sent, they would be driven like chaff before the wind. If it were possible for a foreign enemy to draw our fleet away from the defense of a city like New York, as the British navy, for example, might be expected to do, there would be nothing to prevent the landing of troops within easy reach of our chief city. It would be defenseless against them and we have no troops to guard our fortifications against an attack from the land side. The guns mounted on the sea front would be wholly useless in preventing such an attack, even if these guns were provided with the number of men required to work them day and night, when as a matter of fact they have but a fraction of the necessary force to keep up a continuous fire, as they would be obliged to do in case of an attack.

The amount of money that can be expended on public improvements is being greatly reduced on account of the appropriations for pensions of soldiers of the Civil War, whose claims upon the public treasury are chiefly due to the unwise military policy of Congress during the Civil War. If the soldiers of that war had been properly trained before they were sent into the field the pension appropriations would have been a very small per cent. of what has been paid upon them from the close of the war up to date. This great sum would not only have carried out a complete system of waterway improvements, but would have enabled the Government to maintain an adequate Army without increasing the total of the annual budget.

Business men who think on national lines realize this and the scheme for an adequate land force with reserves appeals to them. This sentiment is reflected in resolutions which have been passed by commercial organizations in every part of the country and forwarded to Congress. The business interests are petitioning Congress for protection. The petitions are not printed on heads which have been sent out by any one organization, but give evidence that the business men of the country are alive to the situation and want Congress to take immediate action. Some of the resolutions favor the passage of Representative Gardner's resolution, while others think that the plan proposed by Secretary of War Garrison should be followed. It can scarcely be charged that business men are jingoes. Neither are they in the habit of becoming unduly excited over current events. They have carefully investigated the needs of the country and through their organizations are endeavoring to impress upon Congress the importance of some legislation to strengthen the defenses of the nation.

According to Professor Charles Sternberg, of Brunn, Austria, more men are killed by bullets than by disease in modern warfare, a direct reversal of former conditions. He says: "It appears that in the Chino-Japanese war, about twenty years ago, the Japanese lost about three times more soldiers through infectious diseases than through illness and the enemy's arms. Ten years ago, in their struggle against Russia, they lost about twice as many men through the Russian arms as through disease. In modern warfare the spreading of infectious diseases may to a great extent be checked, or, at least, be kept within the limits of the armies themselves. The dangers of epidemics outbreaks away from the actual theater of war are therefore considerably reduced."

The Congressional Record of Dec. 16 contains a long correspondence between Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., retired, the Department of State and Senator Thomas, of Colorado. As a result Mr. Thomas wrote Dec. 15 to General Mills saying: "With regard to the disbursement and control of the Chamizal appropriation of 1911, I did you an injustice, and take pleasure in retracting the statements I made in that connection concerning you. . . . I should not have charged you with any responsibility for the disbursements of the Chamizal appropriations of 1911, and will read this letter into the Congressional Record in correction thereof." The matter relates to charges brought against General Mills with reference to his connection with the affairs of the Mexican Boundary Commission which were such that General Mills desired his vindication by a reference of the matter to the Army court of inquiry. The correspondence between General Mills and the Senator with reference to the matter at issue was published in full in the Congressional Record in accordance with this request by General Mills: "I further request—something which I have no doubt your own sense of justice would suggest in any event—that in case you are unable fully to acquit me of all conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and have occasion again to refer to this matter in the Senate, as you suggest you intend to do, you ask to have this letter and its inclosures printed in the Record to accompany your remarks."

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador to the United States, visited the State Department Dec. 28 and informed Counsellor Lansing that additional data had been received through British diplomatic sources which made necessary a correction in the statement previously submitted to the Department relative to the charge that a British collier had violated the neutrality of the Panama Canal Zone by sending an unneutral code message. The previous statement, based on a message from the British Minister to Panama, reported that the collier in question had no wireless and could not have violated neutrality by sending any wireless message. The corrected statement is to the effect that the British collier *Protesilaus*, which was in Balboa Harbor, received a wireless code message from a British warship outside the three-mile limit. The captain of the collier asked the port commander to transmit the message to the British Consul at Balboa, to whom it was addressed. The port commander refused to allow the message to be transmitted and sealed the wireless apparatus of the collier. It appeared that the captain of the *Protesilaus* had not received official information of the new regulations prohibiting the use of radio outfits in the canal except upon canal business, but notwithstanding this the British authorities concede that the attempt to use the wireless was improper, and therefore the incident is regarded as closed.

If Mr. Vernon L. Kellogg, who asserts in a paper on "Eugenics and Militarism" in the *Atlantic Monthly* that a certain disease which is the result of lapses from morality is "a scourge especially fostered by militarism" will read the last annual report of the Surgeon General of the U.S. Army, Brig. Gen. William C. Gorgas, he will find this language which has the customarily moderate tone of an official reporter: "Investigation discloses that this evil is probably less among our soldiers than among the adult males in the cities of this country." The reason why soldiers are made the target for such unwarrantable slanders as that by Mr. Kellogg is that a careful record is kept of the cause of every illness of Army men. Consequently none can escape. If a soldier asks to be excused from duty he must give the reason and the reason is at once entered upon the official report. Will Mr. Kellogg, before he puts forth another such precious piece of misrepresentation, take the trouble to consider what would be the result if every man in our cities who is a victim of that ailment were compelled to make a report of the cause of his illness?"

A "Soldier Reader" writes from the Canal Zone to say: "It would seem from reading accounts of troops engaged in the present European war that infantry are using the trench and pits of various kinds, almost entirely. From the experience of a soldier this is a factor negligible in the U.S. Army; this, speaking from the viewpoint of one who has served five years in the Infantry branch and three years in the Engineer Corps. But once, at maneuvers, in Infantry, have I seen or taken part in trench making and that was acted on in a rather desultory manner, not completed before recall sounded and never finished. In Engineers this is gone into very extensively, but there seemed to be a great deal of time lost by continual reference to the handbook, *Engineer Field Manual*, by both commissioned and non-commissioned officers, but especially by the latter. Learning from the present war the dire necessity of intrenching not only rapidly and for the time being, but rapidly with a view of occupancy for weeks, I think more instruction and attention should be given this matter."

In one of his books, the German military author, Friedrich von Bernhardi, says: "It is proposed to deprive men of the right and the possibility to sacrifice their highest material possession, their physical life, for ideals, and thus to realize the highest moral unselfishness. It is proposed to obviate the great quarrels between nations and states by courts of arbitration—that is, by arrangements. A one-sided, restricted, formal law is to be established in the place of the decisions of history. The weak nation is to have the same right to live as the powerful and vigorous nation. The whole idea represents a presumptuous encroachment on the natural laws of development, which can only lead to the most disastrous consequences for humanity generally."

A general officer of our Army writes to say: "I want to congratulate you on your notes on the European war. I have found them very valuable." Another correspondent writes: "We all appreciate very much your war reports, and find them full of interest—much more so than ordinary newspaper reports, which, though interesting, are full of rumors with a few facts thrown in." Still another correspondent, an officer of the Massachusetts Militia, says: "I read the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* as religiously as I do the *I.D.R.* and other military text-books and manuals and would not be without it."

FOREIGN PRAISE OF OUR WAR NOTES.

(From a Staff Correspondent of the New York Times.)

Berlin, Dec. 5.—Widespread interest has been attached here to the fact that the New York Times is the only American newspaper which has a professional and competent military critic. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* in the issue of Nov. 30 prints a whole article by the Times critic in an important position on the first page, prefixing the following tribute from its New York correspondent:

"While in the big headlines of the newspapers here the Germans are always being 'hurled back,' 'beaten' or 'decimated,' one finds in articles written by real experts about the great war quite another story. Unfortunately, there are only two or three newspapers which have people on their staffs who analyze the war despatches and from this material work out a summary of the war situation as it really is. Of these views the following article written by an editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* for the New York Times may be considered as typical."

Staff officers to whom I showed the article were favorably impressed and praised the Times for it.

The reference to "the only American newspaper" obviously refers to daily newspapers, as the criticisms referred to originated with this paper and are continued here from week to week.

A WELL DESERVED REWARD.

The Secretary of War has recommended the passage of H.R. 16510, a bill conferring the rank of major general on Col. George W. Goethals, C.E., U.S.A., and Brig. Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surg. Gen., U.S.A., and extending the thanks of Congress to Col. H. F. Hodges, C.E., U.S.A., and Lieut. Col. William L. Sibert, C.E., U.S.A., and Comdr. H. H. Rousseau, U.S.N. As this bill passed the House Sept. 8, 1914, the approval of the War Department will result in a favorable report from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. When the bill reaches the floor of the Senate it is apt to provoke much discussion, as a number of Senators think that this is very scant recognition of the Services of the Army and Navy officers in the construction of the canal. There is no other government that would not have conferred greater honors upon its officials responsible for the unparalleled success of every feature connected with the construction of such a great public work. There have been fifteen or twenty bills introduced by Senators and members for the purpose of honoring the builders of the canal, of which this one provides for the minimum reward for the canal builders. The text of the measure referred to above (H.R. 16510) will be found in our report of the proceedings of Congress, page 50, our issue of Sept. 12. Sec. 3 of the bill is as follows:

Sec. 3. That for the purposes of this Act the number of major generals of the line, U.S.A., is increased by one and the rank of the head of the Medical Department, U.S.A., is made that of a major general: Provided, That the officer who may be advanced and appointed major general in the Medical Department, U.S.A., shall thereupon become the head of such department, and the operation of so much of Sec. 26 of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, as limits the term of office of the head of the Medical Department, U.S.A., shall be suspended during the incumbency of the head of the department who may be appointed under this Act: Provided further, That whenever any officer advanced under the provisions of this Act to the grade of major general, U.S.A., shall become separated from the active list of the Army by retirement or otherwise, the extra office or grade to which he shall have been so advanced or appointed shall cease and determine, and if such officer was prior to such separation the head of the Medical Department, thereafter the rank of the head of the Medical Department, U.S.A., shall be that of a brigadier general: Provided also, That the President, upon the retirement of the officers of the U.S. Army and Navy named in Sec. 1 of this Act and not advanced in rank in accordance with Sec. 2, is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to advance said officers one grade on the retired list.

SAN FRANCISCO NAVAL TRAINING STATION.

A very handsome publication is the "Souvenir of the United States Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Christmas, 1914," which is published under the auspices of the Amusement Fund at this station and was prepared by the officers and enlisted men there. It gives an admirable review of the work done at this station, and a good idea of the object for which it exists. There are many people who do not know what Uncle Sam is doing at the training stations, and although this publication is primarily for the friends of the station, the public at large will find it of the greatest interest and will be benefited by the opportunity to become acquainted with the work of training men for the Navy. The price of the Souvenir is fifty cents, the proceeds going to the Station Amusement Fund, of which Lieut. E. A. Lofquist, U.S.N., is business manager.

A handsome portrait of Lieut. Comdr. Wallace Bert-holf, U.S.N., acting commandant of the San Francisco Station, forms the frontispiece of the souvenir book, which is edited by Chief Yeoman Ray W. Byrns, U.S.N., and further on appear the portraits of all commandants, from 1899 to 1914, and of the present officers and instructors. Throughout the book are many beautiful photographs of the station's surroundings and activities. The cover of the souvenir is embossed in gold, red and blue, with flags and an American eagle. The text shows the high character and efficiency of the station, describes the schools maintained there and the system of preparing men for the ships of our Navy, and presents a clear and concise view of what the Navy offers ambitious and intelligent young Americans.

To meet the demands of the modern Navy, schools and training stations were, in the late 90's, established on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and in 1908, at the Great Lakes, for the training of men entering the seaman branch of the Service. These schools are to the enlisted man what the Naval Academy is to the officers. Before a newly enlisted apprentice can be transferred to a ship afloat, it is necessary for him to undergo a prescribed course of training. In addition to the training stations mentioned, special schools are maintained for machinists, artificers, electricians, seaman-gunners, cooks, bakers, commissary stewards, yeomen, musicians and hospital corpsmen.

The naval training station at San Francisco, located on Yerba Buena Bay Island in the bay, was officially placed in commission in March, 1899, Capt. (later Rear Admiral) Henry B. Glass, U.S.N., assuming command. Lying in the splendid land-locked harbor, with a climate that permits of drills and exercises out of doors throughout the year, Yerba Buena Island is admirably adapted for Navy training purposes. The apprentices are housed in barracks built at an approximate cost of \$74,000, a magnificent huge structure of Greek architecture, cover-

ing a little over an acre of ground which can house comfortably 700 men, in addition to those on board the receiving ship. There is also a well equipped hospital, a detention camp, a radio station, officers' quarters, educational instruction building, receiving ship offices, a natatorium and an amusement hall. The amusement hall contains an excellent gymnasium, pool and billiard tables, bowling alleys, moving picture machine, and a stage, with all modern appliances.

The training course covers a period of six months and is both theoretical and practical. Recreation is not neglected, and plenty of clean and wholesome sport is provided. A Navy chaplain looks after the spiritual welfare of the recruit, and is ready to give any special personal help or advice. Food served is of wide variety and the best quality. The recruit receives \$17.60 per month, all clear money, as he has free medical attendance, lodging and subsistence, besides a clothing allowance of \$60. When he is advanced to the rating of ordinary seaman he gets \$20.90 a month and is transferred to general service. If he makes good and remains in the Service he may reach the rank of warrant officer and receive from \$1,500 to \$2,500 per year. From warrant officer the especially qualified man may become a commissioned officer. Five were so promoted last year. Recent legislation also permits the appointment of fifteen enlisted men yearly to the Naval Academy, and the examination for assistant paymaster offer another opportunity to the ambitious enlisted man.

FOR A CORPS OF NAVAL EXPERTS.

A graduate of the Naval Academy and ex-officer of the Navy writes: "I am glad to see that you are in the upstirring movement in respect to the national defenses. There are many persons who know something of the facts, and know also of the optimistic character of our people, but who say to themselves that it is useless to struggle for a timely preparation; that it really may be better for us to get our thrashing as soon as possible so that we may begin to learn. For one, I cannot think so. If I look at it rightly, one of the difficulties lies here. As for Navy matters, we may say pretty safely that nobody in Congress knows anything about them or can form any proper judgment except from what Navy officers may have told him. To Navy officers all must go, if they want to be in the line of a just idea. But the opinions of Navy officers will be—and sometimes rightly—believed to be warped or colored by personal interest. Congressmen ought to have at command—each individual among them ought to have at his individual command—the services of naval experts. It is foolish to expect to get these with department heads as intermediaries. Politics, delay, private jealousies—all these prohibit effectual access."

"There ought to be a corps of Navy experts, taken from the middle and higher grades, and set apart for a period of not less than perhaps ten years. It ought to be arranged so that it cannot affect their individual fortunes whether the Navy is increased or diminished—or at least the tale of the several grades. Then more reliance could and would be placed upon their opinions. After serving their, say, ten years, they should be sent back into regular duty, or such of them as are not old enough for retirement—placed in grade precisely where they would have been had there been no increase in the Navy list. Perhaps some extra pay should attach while serving in the corps, in order to make up for their loss of chances. This and the distinction would be incentives at the same time to Navy men in general for preparing themselves to become experts. If such a corps were maintained steadily at Washington, kept at study of the naval situation present and possible, in this and other nations, and ready to devote their time otherwise to answering, with opinions in writing, etc., inquiries of individual Congressmen—collective labor is generally useless, like collective inquiry—there would be a certain (or uncertain) percentage of Senators and Representatives that would aim to make themselves civilian experts in Navy science. If returned to Congress for a considerable number of terms some of these would become as good judges of what should or should not be done as Navy officers themselves—and (shall I say it?) in some cases better judges. For (strictly between us) my observation is that upon a certain percentage of Navy officers the Service has the effect of stupefying—or perhaps of bringing out original stupidity—in a striking form."

REMINISCENCES OF MRS. WILLIAM H. TAFT.

One of the most interesting of contemporary biographies is "Recollections of Full Years," by Mrs. William Howard Taft, published by Dodd, Mead and Company, New York, with fifty illustrations. It is a presentation from the domestic point of view of the career of the author's distinguished husband, as a young lawyer, a judge of a state and Federal courts, a Solicitor General at Washington, a member of the Philippine Commission and Governor of the Philippines, Secretary of War and President of the United States. The experiences of Mrs. Taft as the wife of one following such a career of distinguished public service were certainly "full years" and Mrs. Taft tells of them in such a way as to introduce her readers to the intimacies of the official circle in which she shone for so many years as a star. Such a revelation of character and experience as this work gives was possible only to one whose life was an open book. Mr. Taft's genial personality shines through all the narrative, from which we learn how large a factor this personality was in his success as a public man.

Mrs. Taft seems to cling most fondly to her Philippine experiences. More than one-half of the nineteen chapters of the book are devoted to these experiences, only three being occupied with the life at the White House. The story of the relations of Mr. Taft as civilian commissioner and Governor of the Philippines to the military authorities in the islands, of which something was known and more surmised, is told here in detail. An extract of this work appearing on page 326 of our issue of Nov. 14 gave some account of Mr. Taft's experiences with General MacArthur, with whom he was by no means in favor. The military authorities were quite sure that the Philippines were not ready for civil government and resented the appearance of one representing that government, however acceptable he might be in person.

General MacArthur, as we are told by Mrs. Taft, continued to resent the coming of the Commission and to consider himself personally humiliated by their being appointed to divide his power. "The tone he adopted in his correspondence with the Commission kept them in a constant state of controlled anger." "He was not in sympathy with any move they made, and his greatest

cross was that he had no power to veto their legislation." These and similar statements show how awkward it became when General MacArthur found the head of that Commission his superior officer as Secretary of War. The tact and kindly justice of the military rule was demonstrated when the Commission named governors for the several provinces, and were in nearly every instance petitioned, to their astonishment, to appoint to this office the American Army officer who had been in command in the district. This was especially noteworthy in the case of "Colonel Gardiner" (Col. Cornelius Gardener), "who had displayed great tact in dealing with the peacefully inclined Filipinos and absolutely military rigidity in his attitude toward the insurgents."

Things moved more smoothly when General Chaffee came. He was less precise, less analytical. "General MacArthur had always been given to regarding everything in its 'psychological' aspect, and, indeed, 'psychological' was a word so frequently upon his lips that it became widely popular. General Chaffee was impetuous; he was much less formal than his predecessor, and Mr. Taft found co-operation with him much less difficult. He made no secret of his conviction, which was shared by most of the Army, that civil government was being established prematurely, but he was not unreasonable about it." A peacemaker came along in the person of General Corbin, who managed to make clear the relations between the military arm and the civil arm. General Funston Mrs. Taft describes as having "the bearing of a seven-foot soldier, but the truth is that he is not more than five feet three or four inches in height." In illustration Mrs. Taft repeats the story told in our columns some years ago of General Funston starting with the help of an orderly shorter even than himself to carry Mr. Taft from a hospital threatened with overthrow by an earthquake, General Funston being himself weak from a recent operation. "Fortunately the upward jerk necessary to bring down the roof did not occur, so that there is no way of telling whether or not, for once in his life, General Funston started something that he couldn't finish."

This is all too brief a notice of a book every line of which is of interest, and especially of interest to those who have had the happiness to serve in one capacity or another under Mr. Taft, or have made the acquaintance of his amiable family.

THE QUESTION OF THE OPEN TOWNS.

A German explanation and defense of the action of the German army in Belgium and France which has subjected them to such sharp criticism is found in the translation which follows from an article appearing in the number for Oct. 20, 1914, of the *Münchener Neueste Nachrichten* which gives the following statement made by a military collaborator of the *Neue Gesellschaftliche Correspondent*:

"From different French sides the proposal has been made to withdraw the troops from Paris and to give up the fortifications in order to give it the character of an 'open' town, thereby saving Paris from the terrors of a siege and bombardment. It was explained that for these very reasons Lille and Rheims had been evacuated."

"This view is based upon the Hague agreement concerning the laws and usages of war on land, dated Oct. 18, 1907, which in Art. 25 says: 'It is forbidden to attack and bombard undefended towns, villages, homes and buildings, by whatever means.' This article forms the basis for the decision of the question how the belligerents have to treat 'open' towns."

"From the wording of Article 25 it distinctly appears that there is no mention whatsoever of 'open' towns in contrast to fortresses. What is of moment is whether the towns, villages, houses, etc., are defended or not. Whether a place is fortified or not is of no consequence. That can be the only correct conception. Fortresses have but a purpose when they are defended or serve as cover to troops, enabling them to shoot from there on the enemy. An evacuated fortress, be it ever so strong, has no other significance than any other massive structure."

"On the other hand, the outskirts of a village, the wall which surrounds a farm, occupied and defended by infantry is of highest military value, even if there are no fortifications in the neighborhood. Such a farm has to be attacked and cannonned under these circumstances, no matter whether it belongs to an otherwise undefended place. It is therefore not correct to speak of 'open' places in contrast to 'fortresses' without restriction; one should speak of defended places as opposed to undefended ones."

The *Neueste Nachrichten* adds: "A second point which enters into this consideration is the means allowable for an attack by firing on an open but defended place. These, as a matter of course, may be all those that are admitted by international law, i.e., only hand-firearms and cannons, but also hand-grenades and bombs, or grenades dropped from airships or aeroplanes. Foreign newspapers have tried to make a difference and to limit, in some way or other, the use of missiles dropped from the air. This, however, is unjustified and inadmissible. For the defender it is the same—even according to international law—whether the projectile that kills him is thrown by a cannon or dropped from the air."

"As regards the question what constitutes the 'defense of a place,' any hostile action against the belligerent party must be considered to be so; it is not required that large bodies of troops defend it, but a cannonading is also justified, in order to break their resistance, when only small bodies, patrols, etc., have to be expelled. The same applies to airships and aeroplanes, shot upon from places over which they fly. They certainly have a right of defense by dropping bombs. This should be borne in mind with regard to such cities that are provided with special means for the destruction of air vessels. Finally, it is not necessary that hostilities are opened from a place, the mere presence of troops in it would justify an attack on it in the same way as field artillery will open fire upon troops in the open field as soon as it is established that they are enemies, instead of waiting until they open hostilities; this applies to villages or towns, which otherwise might be made use of to serve as shelter for troops, to organize reserves, etc. The same is the case when single buildings in places are used as points of observation, signal stations, etc. The attacking party is, in such cases, without doubt justified in directing its fire upon such points in order to prevent their use for purposes as mentioned."

"All these considerations lead to the result that the presence—for whatever reason—of troops in villages or towns, and the use of whatever kind of buildings, farms, etc., for hostile purposes, permits of the employment of all means of attack, allowed by international law."

"And if such hostile actions do not emanate from

regular troops but from franc-tireurs or the incited population, then these measures are so much more justified, as by such actions the population has placed itself outside the rules of international law."

"Only such open places where there are no troops whatsoever, where the entire population behaves peacefully and which are in no way used for hostile purposes—only these have a right to protection against bombardment."

HOW TO LOCATE YOUR ENEMY IN WAR.

Describing the fighting along the entrenched lines of the western field of action the British official "eyewitness" in a report dated Dec. 21 says that in recent actions the employment of bombs has been the chief feature. The throwing of bombs from trench mortars and similar smaller missiles or grenades from rifles or by hand became general all along the line when the fighting reached the stage of trench warfare at short range, as is now the case at the front for many miles. Projectiles of longer range cannot be used with safety owing to the propinquity of the front lines of either side.

This eyewitness says reconnaissance by aeroplane or otherwise is the most direct and probably the quickest way of obtaining news of the enemy, but the use of spies is still most to be relied upon in modern warfare. He divides the methods of obtaining information of the enemy's plans or movements into three groups. They are, broadly, reconnaissance, whether it be by cavalry, infantry, or both; by motor cycle or aircraft; the employment of spies and the collection of such information as can be gained from an inspection of the uniforms worn by the dead or by prisoners and from the papers carried by or the cross-examination of the latter. Since the composition of the larger formations of all armies is known, it is possible to extract vital information from the connection of even a single soldier killed or captured at a certain spot with a certain battalion. The result of ascertaining that this battalion was at that point at a given time may lead to the first suspicion that a much larger formation to which the battalion belongs is not somewhere else where its presence has been assumed. The possible significance of the results of such a discovery when corroborated is obvious. This explains why the identification of units with localities by means of accoutrements, badges, etc., takes so much of the time of certain bureaus in all armies. "At it has been flippantly, but by no means inaccurately expressed," says the eyewitness, "an important part of the duty of a great general staff is that of constituting army corps out of shoulder straps."

What can be done by such methods as these was illustrated by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL during General Sherman's march across Georgia to the sea in the Civil War. Knowing the organization of the marching force in armies, corps, divisions, brigades, regiments and even companies, we were able to locate the troops as they proceeded by the hints that came through the lines from Confederate newspapers reporting the appearance at a given time and place of some one or the other of the units of the great army. So when Sherman's officers arrived at Savannah they found awaiting them there the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL with an account of the weekly progress of the march they had just completed. An officer on the staff of General Grant during his campaign against the army of Lee was accustomed to say that if called up at any hour of the day or night, "drunk or sober," as he used to add jocosely to his friends, he could locate every regiment of the enemy's force by information obtained from prisoners or otherwise as to the location of particular units of Lee's army, and thus determine how it was distributed along the battle front and its strength at any given point of the line: information most valuable to the officer in command.

BRITISH RAID GERMAN NAVAL BASE.

By far the most daring overseas raid thus far in the great war was that made by a small portion of the British navy with aircraft aided by warships on Dec. 25. The raid was not made on unfortified towns, but was made on the important German fortified naval base at Cuxhaven. This is at the mouth of the Elbe, about 310 miles from the east coast of England. It was a most dramatic event, in which cruisers, seaplanes, Zeppelins and submarines took part for the first time.

No German surface warships ventured from their safe base to do battle with the British ships, which lay off the German base for three hours. German Zeppelins and seaplanes, however, endeavored to drop explosives on the British ships, but from the British official report did no damage to these ships. Some of the British seaplanes were hit and destroyed, but only one life, it seems, was lost. The Zeppelins were driven off, and proved ineffective against the warships. German submarines also proved ineffective against British ships in the raid.

Seven British aviators took part in the raid and six returned, three of them in submarines, their machines having been wrecked, as was that of the missing aviator, Flight Commander E. T. Hewlett, of the Royal Navy, who is the son of Mr. Maurice Hewlett, the well known novelist and poet.

Though the British Admiralty states that all its aviators' bombs were discharged at points of military importance, it cannot, of course, estimate the damage done. According to the German version of the raid, the bombs were dropped on German warships and on a gas tank at Cuxhaven without doing any damage. Bombs which reach their objective, however, as a rule do damage. We give below the German and British official accounts.

The German Admiralty made the following announcement Dec. 26:

"On Dec. 25 eight British ships made a dash into a German bay. Hydroaeroplanes conveyed by them made an advance against the mouths of German rivers and dropped bombs on ships lying at anchor and a gas tank near Cuxhaven, without hitting them or doing damage. The hydroaeroplanes were fired at and withdrew in a westerly direction. German airships and aeroplanes reconnoitered against the British forces and succeeded in hitting with bombs two British destroyers and one other vessel of the convoy. On the latter fire broke out. Fog prevented a continuation of the fighting."

The British official report of Dec. 26 said: "On Friday, Dec. 25, the German warships lying off Schilling Roads, off Cuxhaven, were attacked by seven naval seaplanes piloted by Flight Commanders Oliver, Hewlett, Boss and Kilner; Flight Lieutenants Miley and Edwards and Sub-Lieutenant Blackburn. The attack

was delivered in daylight, starting from a point in the vicinity of Heligoland. The seaplanes were escorted by a light cruiser and destroyer force, together with submarines. As these ships were seen by the Germans from Heligoland two Zeppelins, three or four hostile seaplanes and several hostile submarines attacked them."

"It was necessary for the British ships to remain in the neighborhood to pick up the returning airmen, and a novel combat ensued between the most modern cruisers and the enemy's aircraft and submarines. By swift maneuvering the enemy's submarines were avoided and the two Zeppelins were easily put to flight by the guns of the Undaunted and the Arethusa."

"The enemy's seaplanes succeeded in dropping their bombs near our ships without hitting any of them. The British ships remained for three hours off the enemy's coast without being molested by any surface vessel and safely re-embarked three out of the seven airmen with their machines. Three other pilots returned later and were picked up by British submarines which were standing by. Their machines were sunk. Six out of the seven pilots returned safely. Flight Commander Hewlett is missing. His machine was seen in a wrecked condition about eight miles from Heligoland and the fate of the daring and skilful pilot is at present unknown."

"The extent of the damage by the British airmen's bombs cannot be estimated, but all were discharged at points of military significance. On Thursday, Dec. 24, Squadron Commander Richard B. Davies, of the naval air service, flew to Brussels in a Farman biplane for the purpose of dropping twelve bombs at an airship shed reported to contain a German Parseval. Eight of these bombs, of which six are believed to have hit, were discharged at the first attack; the remaining four on the return flight. Owing to the clouds of smoke which arose from the shed the effect could not be distinguished."

BELGIUM'S WAR LOSS.

M. Henri Masson, a prominent lawyer of Brussels, has estimated the losses inflicted upon Belgium during the first eighty-two days of the war at \$1,059,836,000. The details of his estimate are as follows:

Liege, and its vicinity: Buildings, trade and forts	\$34,580,000
Tiremont—Trade and buildings	5,520,000
Louvain—University, buildings and trade	37,160,000
Aerschot	1,240,000
Malines—Cathedral, works of art, etc.	7,660,000
Namur—Buildings, trade and forts	23,932,000
Dinant (and costly chateaux along the river)	15,670,000
Charleroi and vicinity—Buildings and countless factories	103,160,000
Mons	680,000
Tournai, Leuze and Ath	500,000
Hasselt, Turnhout and Moll	1,540,000
Alost—Trade	1,510,000
Torment	1,920,000
Damage to rural districts—Crops, cattle, pigs, sheep, horses; chateaux and villas burned and sacked	283,150,000
Antwerp and vicinity—Forts, trade and buildings, goods, monuments, bridges, roads, etc.	240,000,000
State—Buildings, railways and foodstuffs	101,150,000
Damage caused by interruption of trade, cancelled orders, loss of workmen's pay, etc.	200,000,000
Total	\$1,059,836,000

GERMAN AND BRITISH NAVAL STRENGTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Having been asked by a number of American friends to give my opinion on the mutual strength of the German and English squadrons in the two sea fights off Coronel and the Falkland Islands, I take the liberty to offer you the following compilation, the figures indicating weight of broadside in kilograms:

OFF CORONEL.			
German Ships.		British Ships.	
Scharnhorst	888	Good Hope	707
Gneisenau	888	Monmouth	408
Leipzig	80	Glasgow	161
Dresden	96		
Total	1,952	Total	1,276
OFF FALKLAND ISLANDS.			
German Ships.		British Ships.	
Scharnhorst	888	Invincible	3,084
Gneisenau	888	Indefatigable	3,084
Leipzig	80	Canopus	1,852
Nürnberg	80	Cornwall	408
Dresden	96	Kent	408
Total	2,032	Carnarvon	408
		Glasgow	161
		Bristol	161
		Total	9,566

Therefore, the German force in gunfire off Coronel was fifty-three per cent. greater than the English, and the English force off the Falkland Islands was 371 per cent. greater than the German; in other words, the British superiority in the second fight was seven times greater than the German superiority in the first fight.

It remains to add that the fight off Coronel was decided after only fifty-four minutes, whereas the battle off Falkland Islands lasted at least five hours. Finally, off Falkland Islands the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau were short of ammunition because of their preceding fight off Coronel and the impossibility of having filled up their magazines for the new fight.

It has become known by Vice Admiral Sturdee that the Gneisenau had completely exhausted her ammunition when she sank, refusing to surrender, and her crew went down singing patriotic songs.

K. BOY-ED,
Captain Imperial German Navy, Naval Attaché.
New York, Dec. 28, 1914.

William Durland tells us in the N.Y. Evening Post that the fear that the automobile would drive the horse out of business has not been realized. The show horse to-day is more firmly entrenched than at any time during the last ten years, and the accessions to the ranks of breeders and exhibitors indicate a continuation of the present satisfactory conditions. The saddle horse is coming into its own, and this form of recreation and physical exercise is gaining rapidly. There is a splendid market for high-priced, well-bred saddle horses, and they are commanding a higher price to-day than ever before. The present and future purchases of enormous quantities of horses for transportation abroad will give a great impetus to horse breeding.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Harper Brothers publish in a small 16mo. volume "The History of Our Navy" by William O. Stevens, Ph.D., Professor of English at the U.S. Naval Academy. It is a condensed and readable story of our Navy by one who understands his subject, and it has sixty excellent illustrations to supplement the text.

The Neale Publishing Company publish "A History of the Civil War in the United States" from the point of view of a Southerner who has striven to free himself from the trammels of sectional sentiment and partisan prejudice, a feat difficult for one who derives his impression in any part from personal contact with participants in that war, as does this son of a Confederate soldier. Still a statement even from a partial point of view has its value in making up the judgment of the historical writer of the future. The author is Vernon Blythe, A.B., M.D., and it is published by a house of decidedly southern bias, the Neale Publishing Company. From the same publishers we receive the "Life of Turner Ashby" by Thomas A. Ashby, M.D., LL.D., author of "The Valley Campaigns," etc. Dr. Ashby is a kinsman of the dashing and picturesque cavalry leader of the South, who entered the service of Virginia April 19, 1861, as captain of cavalry, and soon rose by rapid promotion to the rank of brigadier general, being in command of all the cavalry of the Army of the Valley, at the time of his death, June 6, 1862.

The second and final volume of "George the Third and Charles Fox," by George Otto Trevelyan, the British historian (Longmans, Green and Company) brings to a close the series of six volumes of which the first four are entitled, "The History of the American Revolution." They have been the main occupation of the author since he left the House of Commons in the spring of 1897. In his address to the reader, the author says that the volume contains no allusion to the present war, either direct or covert, as it was in print some weeks before the outbreak of the conflict. "Regrettable things were done on both sides during the War of Independence," he says, "but that war was in the main conducted by British and Americans alike after a fashion which their descendants may remember with legitimate pride. Viscount Howe and Sir Guy Carleton, General Greene and General Washington set a memorable example of how it behooves gallant and humane men to comport themselves under the stress of arms. In these days when there is so much talk about 'an armed citizenry' with which to defend the country the author's story of the battle of Guilford Court House, N.C., on March 15, 1781, shows what some kinds of 'armed citizenry' will do in battle. The commanders were Gen. Nathaniel Greene for the Americans and Lord Cornwallis for the British. 'The Americans numbered 4,300 men, but most of them were militia whom their commander would gladly have exchanged for a couple of old regiments from the division which he had left behind him in General Washington's camp on the Hudson river. * * * The troops were drawn up in three lines, one behind the other, with a short quarter of a mile between each. In front stood the half-trained and half-disciplined contingent from North Carolina. The Virginia Militia were in the second line. Some of their privates and most of their regimental officers had served in the Regular Army, and their brigadier was Edward Stevens, a proud and fiery son of the Old Dominion, who was resolved that the soldiers under his charge should not discredit their native state. Stevens had been at the battle of Camden, and to guard against a repetition of that shameful scene he placed sentinels all along his rear with directions to shoot the first man who left his station. The third line was composed of veteran Continental Infantry, the Triarii of the Southern Army, while Harry Lee's Legion and Colonel Campbell with some of his riflemen from King's Mountain were on one flank and Colonel Washington's dragoons on the other. Greene rode up and down the ranks of the North Carolina Militia, explaining to them the strength of their position and giving them their orders in a clear, loud voice. 'Three rounds, my boys,' he said, 'and then you may fall back.' It was a modest claim on the part of a general but, like Morgan at the Cowpens, Greene judged it best not to pitch his requirements too high. * * * Cornwallis, who had about 2,000 men, disposed his whole force in one long row of battalions, with no reserves in support. It was a hazardous experiment, and yet in the thickly wooded country anything was better than to be outflanked and the quality of the regiments, whether British or German, was such that there was no weak spot in the line. At half-past one in the afternoon our Army swept forward like the tidal wave on a broad river. The Carolinians were ensconced behind trees with 200 yards of exposed ground in front of them over which an assailant had to pass. But before the British came within striking distance the Americans threw down their rifles and muskets, many of which had not been discharged, and fled for their lives. It was long before they stopped running. Ten of their number were reported as killed or wounded and more than 500, to employ Greene's own expression, went straightway home to kiss their wives and sweethearts." Thus did undisciplined soldiers act in days when men were accustomed to handling firearms and to facing dangers from savages and wild beasts.

The present troubles in Mexico which have aroused so much interest and not a little resentment among Americans give unusual value to the volume, "The Winning of the West" by Robert McNutt McElroy, Ph.D., Edwards Professor of American History at Princeton University (Putnam's Sons), for the book gives a history of the regaining of Texas, the Mexican War, and the Oregon question, and of the successive additions to the territory of the United States within the Continent of America. The period covered is that of 1829-67. This history completes the narrative presented some years ago by Theodore Roosevelt in the four volumes on the "Winning of the West," and while Mr. Roosevelt has no responsibility for the historical conclusions formed by Professor McElroy, the value of the former history is increased by the completion of the record to the close of the Mexican War and by the account of the territorial additions up to 1850. Those who have felt constrained to lay a large and approving hand upon the broad back of Uncle Sam and congratulate him on lacking the imperialistic and land-grabbing propensities of other nations should before reading this history digest some remarks by Professor Sloane, of Columbia University, touching the expansion of the United States, which he considers largely the result of imperialism and of more or less unjustifiable appropriations. In a paper entitled "The Vital Issue," bearing date of Nov. 7, 1914, Professor Sloane says: "Our own history since inde-

pendence is an unbroken record of expansion and imperialism. Our contiguous territories have been acquired by compulsion, whether of war, of purchase, of occupation or of exchange. We have taken advantage of the dire necessity of others in the case of Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia and Mexico. To rectify our frontier we compelled the Gadsden Purchase within the writer's lifetime. As to our non-contiguous possessions we hold these by right of conquest or of revolution, salving our conscience with such cash indemnity as we ourselves have chosen to pay." This view, however, is not one shared by Professor McElroy who says on the contrary: "As the history of nations runs, our record of expansion is singularly free from violence and fraud, and this volume will have failed of its mission if it does not make clear that the winning of the Far West is an achievement in which every citizen of the Republic may feel an honest pride."

More attention has been given to South American explorations since ex-President Theodore Roosevelt made his celebrated journey into the tropical wilderness of that continent; hence there will likely be a larger circle of readers for Algut Lange's "The Lower Amazon" than would have been won by it a few months ago. The author was formerly officially connected with the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Brazilian Federal Government. Of the civilized people of Amazonia—Para and Amazonas—the author says that they are a decidedly sickly people. Three factors contribute to this: climate, alimentation and moral lapses. The only disease not on record in that section, says the author, is that caused by overwork, and he does not believe any civilized Brazilian will ever be affected by it. The heat and humidity have an enervating effect on the population. Lange does not mean to imply that "a torrid zone is incompatible with a strong physique, but that a high physical development there has much to contend with." Malaria, tuberculosis and enteritis are the chief causes of death. Among the prevalent diseases are those resulting from immorality, which flourishes most among the higher and middle classes, where it thus wears a certain aspect of respectability. Most of the medical attendance is given to the treatment of such maladies and their derivatives. "The walls of their residence and business houses are plastered with huge signs advertising this and that elixir whose curative properties are claimed to be infallible, showing most realistic and not always artistic pictures. Even venerable old church walls are not exempt from these highly illustrative posters." The book which is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, has an introduction by Frederick S. Dellenbaugh.

There has been of late a great revival of pig-sticking in India among the British officers, new tent clubs have sprung up, the quality of the horses has improved, and the riding and hunting are carried on on possibly more scientific lines. This renewed interest is perhaps responsible for the well prepared volume, "Modern Pig-Sticking," (Macmillan Company), which is from the pen of Major A. E. Wardrop, of the Royal Horse Artillery, with chapters by other British officers. In the twenty-one years the author has been in India he has killed in company or alone between 700 and 800 boar. Some interesting hunting incidents are related, such as this: In a certain hog-hunter's cup contest some racing friends were taken along to participate. The course was made clear to them—apparently. They were particularly cautioned that they had to go round an elephant with a white flag on him. "We warned them of a couple of awkward nullahs with deepish water. Soon after they started we saw Major Tilney, 17th Lancers, fall on his head. He got up apparently none the worse, though we found later that his fall temporarily somewhat affected his clarity of vision, mental and physical. When the race ended there was no Tilney. Our anxieties were allayed an hour later when he and his horse, very wet and tired came in. His only comment was, '—big nullahs those.' He had mistaken a white temple across the river for the elephant and the white flag and had swum and reswum the Ganges."

In "Yusuf Khan, the Rebel Commandant" (Longmans, Green and Company), S. C. Hill, of the Indian Educational Service, retired, traces the career of an Indian whom Sir John Malcolm called "the bravest and the ablest of all the native soldiers that ever served the English in India." One October evening in 1764 Yusuf was hanged as a rebel in front of the British camp before Madura by order of Muhammad Ali, Nawab of Arcot. His services on two occasions, the campaign of Trichinopoly in 1752-4 and the siege of Madras in 1758-9, had been of immense, if not of vital, importance to the English in the Madras presidency. Even the British who later were forced to fight against him when he undertook to overthrow the Nawab bore tribute to Yusuf's gallantry and ability. The author notes as a singular feature of the conflicts often occurring in those days, that while the French and English trading companies were at war the nations themselves were at peace. In one campaign in February, 1775, a movement was in danger of failing because of the barefooted condition of 500 Sepoys assigned to the task of breaking through a hedge barrier that commanded the situation. This hedge was of thorns and the Sepoys could not get through with their shoeless feet. Field pieces had to be brought up to blow up or burn this hedge so as to save the feet of the Sepoys.

That no one in the midst of war excitement is qualified to write dispassionately and impartially of the causes of that conflict is shown by "The Evidence in the Case," a book by James M. Beck, late Assistant Attorney General of the United States. Arraigning the Powers at present involved in strife before "the supreme court of civilization," the author seeks to prove the moral responsibility for the war by marshaling the facts as he interprets them from the various official records. The reader is tempted to doubt the impartiality of the author when the latter makes a comparison (page 56) between the obtaining of Alsace and Lorraine from France by Germany in 1870 as a spoil of war and the taking over of Bosnia and Herzegovina as provinces by Austria in 1908 from under the suzerainty of Turkey. The attempt to draw an analogy between France and Alsace, and Serbia and Bosnia falls to the ground as the Turks had been in control of Bosnia ever since the invasion of 1463. If there was any restoration of Bosnia due from Austria it was to the Turk and not to Serbia. The attempt to prove a conclusive argument from the different countries' official "papers" is unsatisfactory, for it is safe to say if the papers were given into the hands of ten unprejudiced men no two would exactly agree as to the culpability of the parties to the war. In the preface we note that the author says that "posterity will distinguish between the military caste headed by the Kaiser and the Crown Prince which precipitated this great calamity and the German people." It is sufficient to say that this cool assumption shows the author's unfitness to discuss the question impartially. Before the supreme court of civilization he is taking the position in this book not of judge but of attorney. There is no evi-

dence whatever in the papers of any country that a "military caste" as distinct from the German people brought on this war. The superb devotion shown and support given by the German people to the Kaiser and government would indicate that if any caste was apparent in Germany it was a caste of the masses. The book manifests an air of dogmatic pronouncement that detracts from its value as a judicial review. It is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

CHRISTMAS MENUS.

The Christmas menu we have received from the 49th Company, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Williams, Me., has a photo of "Don," a fine looking Newfoundland dog, and the mascot of the company, on the front page. The commissioned officers and principal non-coms. are the following: Capt. Wesley W. K. Hamilton, C.A.C., commanding, 1st Lieut. Clair W. Baird, 2d Lieut. Donald Armstrong, 1st Sergt. Raymond W. Frederick, Q.M. Sergt. Cleveland Lackey; Sergts. Charles Watson, Eustace O. Squires, Hugh S. Reddy, John A. Morrison, Ulysses T. White, Carl W. Bartlett, Francis M. Ford and Ashley C. Moore. Reception, 11:15 a.m.; dinner, 12 noon; the menu: Fruit punch, oysters, saltines; olives, dill pickles, iced celery; fried chicken, Southern style, giblet gravy, cranberry sauce, sweet relish; roast young pig, chestnut filling, apple sauce, shrimp salad; candied sweet potatoes, creamed white potatoes; creamed asparagus tips, early June peas, sweet pickled onions; Parker House rolls, butter; hot mince pie, lemon meringue pie, cocoanut layer cake, jelly roll; oranges, apples, grapes, candies, cluster raisins, nuts; pretzels, cheese, lager, café noir; cigars, cigarettes and music.

Troop L, 2d U.S. Cav., on duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for the past seventeen years has spent Christmas Day at a different station each year. The stations of the troop have been as follows: 1898, Camp Albert G. Forse, Huntsville, Ala.; 1899, Placetas Barracks, Placetas, Cuba; 1900, Hamilton Barracks, Matanzas, Cuba; 1901, Rowell Barracks, Cienfuegos, Cuba; 1902, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 1903, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., awaiting transportation to Philippine Islands; 1904, Pasay Barracks, P.I.; 1905, Stotsenburg, P.I.; 1906, Fort Snelling, Minn.; 1907, in field, guarding Ute Indians, Thunder Butte, S.D.; 1908, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; 1909, at sea, on board U.S.A.T. Logan, en route from San Francisco, Cal., to Philippine Islands; 1910, Augur Barracks, Jolo, P.I.; 1911, in field, on expedition against hostile Moros, Jolo, P.I.; 1912, Fort Bliss, Texas; 1913, at sea, on board U.S.A.T. Kilpatrick, en route from Galveston, Texas, to New York; 1914, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. The menu for the Christmas dinner of 1914 was as follows: Oyster soup, oysterettes; roast turkey, giblet dressing, brown gravy, cranberry sauce; mashed potatoes, candied sweet potatoes, creamed peas, creamed corn, celery, pickles; layer cake, plum pudding, cream sauce; apple pie, mince pie; crackers and cheese; oranges, bananas, mixed nuts; sweet cider, coffee and cigars. The officers of the company are: Capt. S. M. Kochersperger, 1st Lieut. Frank M. Andrews and 2d Lieut. Albert E. Farman, jr. The leading non-coms. are: 1st Sergt. Harvey Christman and Q.M. Sergt. George W. Danks.

FUEL VALUE OF WOOD.

In connection with the question of heat and light allowances it may be of interest to note that the U.S. Forest Service estimates that the fuel value of two pounds of wood is roughly equivalent to that of one pound of coal. This is given as the result of certain laboratory calculations now being made, which show also about how many cords of certain kinds of wood are required to obtain an amount of heat equal to that in a ton of coal. Certain kinds of wood, such as hickory, oak, beech, birch, hard maple, ash, elm, locust, longleaf pine and cherry, have fairly high heat values, and only one cord of seasoned wood of these species is required to equal one ton of good coal. It takes a cord and a half of shortleaf pine, hemlock, red gum, Douglas fir, sycamore and soft maple to equal a ton of coal, and two cords of cedar, redwood, poplar, catalpa, Norway pine, cypress, basswood, spruce and white pine. Equal weights of dry, non-resinous woods, however, are said to have practically the same heat value regardless of species. As a general proposition, the heavier the wood the more heat to the cord. Weight for weight, however, there is very little difference between various species; the average heat for all that have been calculated is 4,600 calories, or heat units, per kilogram. A kilogram of resin will develop 9,400 heat units, or about twice the average for wood. As a consequence, resinous woods have a greater heat value per pound than non-resinous.

The available heat value also has relation to the amount of moisture present. Furthermore, cords vary as to the amount of solid wood they contain, even when of standard dimension of 128 cubic feet of space. Air space will be greater in a cord made of twisted, crooked and knotty sticks. Out of the 128 cubic feet a fair average of solid wood is about eighty cubic feet. Heat value, however, is not the only test of usefulness; such factors as rapidity of burning and ease of lighting are important. Hickory, of the non-resinous woods, has the highest fuel value per unit volume of wood, burns evenly and has other advantages. The oaks come next, followed by beech, birch and maple. Pine has a relatively low heat value, but has other advantages. It ignites readily and gives out a quick hot flame, but one that soon dies down. This makes it a favorite as a summer wood, because it is particularly adapted for hot days in the kitchen. The principal disadvantage of the resinous pines is their oily black smoke.

THE FRENCH AUTOMOBILE SERVICE.

G. B. Warner, of the Renault Automobile Company in Paris, who is here purchasing supplies for the French and British governments, states that the officers of the French automobile transportation corps were generally selected from among the automobile people—manufacturers and general agents being among those who received commissions, while their workmen were drafted into the regiment. At the depots the light cars and the trucks were put in the best repair, and then, when ordered, they would leave for service in lots of fifty or one hundred. The bigger automobiles were used mainly for ammunition carriers, and the commercial vehicles for the food supply. The whole corps or regiment is under the command of General Mengin, while the "parc" at Vincennes is under

the command of Captain Levy. General Mengin's second in command is Lieutenant Colonel Cordiere, whose headquarters are at Montlucon. Some of the most noted of French drivers are now in service as such.

The French army now has 15,000 automobiles and 12,000 trucks. As for its efficiency, the automobile transport service was not designed in the beginning for moving large bodies of troops, but for moving small bodies and officers and in despatch work, as well as for carrying supplies. The first time an extraordinary use was made of the service was when General Gallieni made his famous sorties from Paris with the garrison and fell upon von Kluck all unexpectedly to that commander and at the same time to General Joffre himself. Gallieni, who had 4,000 taxicabs and small automobiles at his disposal, put nine soldiers into each taxicab—two in the hood, two in each seat, one with the driver and one on each running board—and within six hours he had transported the whole of the 70,000 to Meaux, a distance of about thirty-five miles. It was this unexpected reinforcement of the French army that drove von Kluck still further to the northeast. On several occasions since then the automobile transport service has been used in the moving of large bodies of troops all along the line. One of the biggest feats was the transfer of the entire British army stationed at Baisne, between Soissons and Rheims—more than 200,000 of them—to St. Omar, a distance of about 170 miles, which was accomplished within three days.

GENTLEMEN OF FORTUNE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Of the foreigners who came of their own accord to take up cudgels for the Confederate States of America, were two gentlemen of fortune, one an Englishman, George St. Leger Grenfell, and the other a Prussian, Heros Von Borcke. Grenfell fought with Morgan in Kentucky, and rose to the rank of colonel, and is described by Duke, in his book "Morgan's Cavalry" as follows:

"Just before Morgan left Knoxville on the expedition known as the first Kentucky raid, he was joined by a gentleman from abroad, whose history had been a curious and extraordinary series of exciting adventures, and who had come to see something of our war. This was George St. Leger Grenfell, of England, and of all the very remarkable characters who have figured in this age, he will receive the suffrage of our western Cavalrymen, for pre-eminence in devil may care eccentricity. He had commenced life by running away from home, on account of not being allowed to join the army, and going to Africa, where he served five years with the French in Algeria. He then went with the Moors, and was with Abd-El-Kader in Tangiers when the French bombarded the place. After leaving the Moors, he passed several years of his life in great happiness and contentment—amid the pleasant scenes of the Crimean war, Sepoy mutiny and Garibaldi's South American service.

"When war broke out here he came over and taking a fancy to Morgan joined his command. He was a thorough and very accomplished soldier and may have encountered something in early life that he feared, but if so it had ceased to exist. He became Morgan's adjutant general, and was of great assistance to him, but at times gave trouble in making out reports in the English fashion, regardless of the orders of the War Department. He was always in a good temper when matters were active, but I never saw him hilarious but once, and that was when he had just thrashed his landlord, and doubled up a brother Englishman, in a set-to about a mule. He was the only gentleman that I ever knew who liked to fight with his fists, and was always cheerful and happy when he could shoot and be shot at."

After leaving Morgan, he was made chief inspector of Cavalry, and became the terror of the whole front. He resigned in '64, but afterwards became implicated in a plot to liberate Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglas, and was caught by the Yankees, and sentenced to "be hung by the neck, until dead"; this sentence was, however, commuted to a life sentence at the Dry Tortugas. From there, he managed to escape March 7, 1868.

Von Borcke fought with Stuart in Virginia, was his adjutant general and rose to the rank of major. He was mentioned by Stuart, after the Seven Days' battles, as follows:

"Capt. Heros Von Borcke, a Prussian cavalry officer, who lately ran the blockade, assigned me by the Secretary of War, joined in the charge of the 1st Squadron, in gallant style, and subsequently by his energy, skill and activity won the praise and admiration of all. I hope the Department will confer as high a commission as possible on this deserving man, who has cast his lot with us in this trying hour."

Von Borcke was with Stuart until the last and kept his fine record unstained. He was severely wounded in the throat, but recovered after a narrow escape. He received the thanks of the Confederate Congress in January, '64, and also a personal letter from the President (Mr. Davis), the latter part of which, reading as follows: "You have my best wishes for your speedy restoration to health, and for your happiness during the many years which I trust are in store for you, within which to observe the enjoyment by a prosperous people, of that freedom you will have so nobly helped to gain."

Although a staff officer (no slam at staff officers intended—they do not often have opportunity for personal combat) Von Borcke took the keenest pleasure in personal combat, and when the opportunity offered, went headlong into anything that offered. According to General Sorrell's book, "Recollections of a Confederate Staff Officer," Von Borcke was armed to represent Cavalry, Infantry, and counting his enormous revolver, almost Artillery. The General describes him as follows:

"Here we saw for the first time the Prussian Von Borcke, who, attached later to Stuart's Cavalry, made some reputation. He had just arrived and could not speak a word of English; was splendidly mounted and rode well. He was an ambulating arsenal, a double-barrelled rifle was strapped across his back, a carbine hung on his hip, heavy revolvers were in his belt, right and left side; an enormous straight double-edged sharp sabre, hung with sabretache to his left thigh, and a short 'Conteau de Chasse' finished up his right. Besides this his English saddle bore two large holsters—one for his glasses and the other for an enormous revolver, bigger and deadlier than the others. He was a powerful creature, a tall, blonde, active giant. When I next saw him he had discarded, taught by experience, all of his arms except his good sabre and a couple of handy revolvers. He stayed with us to the last and received an ugly wound in the neck."

I am sending this thinking that it might be of inter-

est to some of your readers, during these warlike times; and from the fact that one of the above was English and the other German should teach us of the South, at least, not to play any particular favorites in the present game.

JOHN C. STILES.

AS THEY SEE IT IN ARIZONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Since this little squib, which follows below, was published in the Phoenix Republican three additional batteries of Field Artillery (heavy) have been sent down from Fort Sill and elsewhere, and three full regiments of Infantry, with their machine guns, plus another brigadier and sundry units of Hospital Corps and signalmen, apparently for no other purpose than a bluff. Since each and everyone of the numerous "warnings" sent to Hill and Maytoreno, the boss bandits opposing each other at Naco, Sonora, to cease firing into the United States, the shots have come over merrily, as usual, and nothing happens.

Mexicans in this section refer to American soldiers as "chickens" and say they are afraid to fight. Why the Government should be put to the expense of sending all these troops down here is not at all apparent, as no one seems to have authority to do anything.

The enclosed poem fairly indicates the opinion of the people of Arizona along the border, restricted to decent language.

The local situation is the most disgraceful and humiliating to officers and soldiers of the Regular Army that I have ever known them to be subjected to. If the public down here were not aware of the attitude of the Administration and put the blame where it belonged, matters would be unendurable to the Army.

But if a certain gent, who is famous for a strong lecturing habit, visited this part of the country his reception would probably be one he'd have reason to be ashamed of.

AN EYEWITNESS.

Naco, Ariz., Dec. 21, 1914.

Down in dear old Naco,
Many miles away,
There's a regiment of cavalee
And three batteries, so they say.

There's a general officer down there
Who arrived the other day,
Intending to strike terror
To the Greasers 'cross the way.

The bullets keep a-spattering
Into dear old Naco town;
Some day they'll wing the general,
Then Bill Bryan'll flutter down.

He will bring an aviary
Of peace doves down that way,
And the Mexican general's dinner
Will be squab on toast. Hurray!

The people ask protection;
They are getting it, all right—
A regiment of yellow legs,
Who are not allowed to fight.

Three batteries of artillery,
A general officer, too;
What more protection could they ask?
Is what I ask of you.

Of course they're not allowed to fight—
Just decorate the line,
And if a Greaser pots one off,
Why no one seems to mind.

The officers and men down there
Are not to blame, at all,
For if they could but have their way
They'd open up the ball.

Of course we'd lose a man or two,
We realize that, all right;
But any Yankee soldier is willing
To cash in, in a fight.

SERVICE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

At the present writing, when the majority of officers serving in the Philippines are advocating a two-year tour of foreign service, I would like to ask what is being done for the non-commissioned officers of the so-called "Colonial Army." We are in a rather curious position, to say the least. Some of us have served for years in these organizations, and by steady, hard application have raised ourselves to the highest possible grade in the company and regiment. Some have held their present rank for a number of years. And now our regiments have been made part of the "Colonial Army," with permanent station in the tropics.

Some officers complain that three years of tropical service is dangerous to their health, and desire to cut down their tours to two. At the end of their tour they return to the States, without loss of rank, and enjoy the pleasures of the homeland for a number of years. But the health, contentment and long service of the non-com. is given no consideration whatsoever. The poor dub of a company or staff non-com., who has held his position in the regiment for years, who has made his services invaluable to the military government, must either remain here until retired or else go back to the States as a private and start all over again in a strange outfit. And the second start, in the case of a man who is advanced in years, is a mighty hard thing to get.

It seems to me that this is rather poor recognition for long and faithful service; especially so as the only non-coms. hurt are those of the line, who see the hardest service, at home or abroad. Non-coms. of the various staff corps return to the States upon completion of their tours and lose nothing by it.

Some six or eight months ago a plan was proposed to remedy this evil by transferring non-coms. with three years' foreign service to organizations in the States, replacing them with men of the same rank from the "Home Guard." On the strength of this proposal there have been numerous re-enlistments. But nothing has been heard for a long time of this plan, and to my way of thinking it would not be a success. Unless we receive warrants from the Secretary of War, not revocable by regimental commanders, the plan would not be worth the paper used to write it on. When Sergt. E. F. Efficient is transferred back to the Steenth Infantry his new commanding officer will size him up, and if he doesn't like the cut of his jib will have him on kitchen police in a day or two.

The only remedy that I can see is to relieve the regiments after three years, sending back "skeleton" regiments, to consist of the officers, non-coms., special enlisted

men and all privates who have completed three years' foreign service on their current tour. This would equalize foreign service for the enlisted man and give some of us the opportunity of enjoying life in the States for a few years, without having to sacrifice all that we have earned in past years of faithful, conscientious service.

COLONIAL NON-COM.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As a reader of your splendid JOURNAL I have been impressed with your editorial fairness toward the National Guard as a part of the organized military forces of the country, but I have experienced a pained surprise at the too evident hostility toward our citizen soldiery of some of the Army officers. Why this bitter criticism? And why the continual cry, from some, that the National Guard be abolished?

Unfortunately a similar hostile feeling was manifested by some of the Army officers toward the volunteer organizations during the Spanish War, resulting in a mutual dislike, a condition that was far from conducive to the best interests of the military service.

Current literature attempts to portray what is termed "the unpreparedness of America for war" together with suggestion for a permanent strengthening of the Army and the creation of a trained reserve. Instead of berating, denouncing and condemning the National Guard, would it not prove more advantageous to make the National Guard what it was really designed to be—a trained reserve to the Regular Army—that can readily be called into action in times of need or peril? Is it not true that members of the National Guard enlist out of a spirit of pure patriotism? They do not enlist for emolument, because there is none. Many men who do enlist in the National Guard, acquiring there a preference for things of a military nature, secure a discharge therefrom for the purpose of enlisting in some of the regular branches of the Service, and the Army thereby secures a recruit, or a number of recruits, not otherwise obtainable.

It is a well known fact that thousands of available men for fighting purposes are unable to secure the necessary training through the channels of the Regular Army by reason of matters domestic, business and professional. This necessary training can be partially obtained through the medium of the National Guard, which usually requires from one to two drills each week, at night, without interference with any of their daily routine. When war comes these men are so nearly ready for the front that long delays in concentration camps are practically avoided. Every company commander in the National Guard knows what it means to the nation to have his men "ready"—and he strives to have them ready with the limited means at his disposal.

By all means let the Pay bill pass. Give the National Guard a more national encouragement. Give the members something to work for, something to strive for, and beneficial results will speedily follow. Let a more kindly and tolerant spirit animate all departments and our Uncle Sam will profit thereby.

JOHN R. CHARLESWORTH.

Delta, Colo.

STATE OF NATIONAL DEFENSES.

Gantt's Quarry, Ala., Dec. 1, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As a former officer of the U.S. Army I am naturally keenly interested in the present European war, but as an American citizen I am more interested in the discussion now going on as to the state of our national defenses.

If by militarism we mean military preparedness it is a good or a bad thing, depending on the intentions of the people who are thus prepared.

A strong military or naval establishment, proportioned to the real possible defensive needs of the country, combined with a real desire for peace on the part of the people of the country, is nothing but good business and common sense. Naval and military establishments strong enough to permit of offensive warfare, combined with a desire for conquest on the part of the people who maintain them, are a thing which everyone—in this country, at any rate—would and should strongly condemn. Our naval establishment is more nearly adequate than our military establishment, and yet it is really not adequate from a purely defensive point of view. The military establishment is very inadequate, notwithstanding the fact that the efficiency of the personnel is high.

Referring to Representative Gardner's attempt to have the state of national defenses investigated and the facts made public, it is undoubtedly true that all of the essential facts are contained in reports which are already available to those who know where to find them and who understand them when they read them. Although this is true, the facts are not in such shape as to be readily available and intelligible. It would be well worth while to bring them out by special investigation and place them before the people in such form that the truth would strike home. No better time than the present could be found for this purpose, for the reason that the attention of the people being now concentrated on the European war, the possible consequences of our present state of unpreparedness would be more clearly understood than at any other time.

The plan outlined by General Wotherspoon for an increase in the military establishment is not only wise and well considered, but is, if anything, ultra-conservative. The proposition that the United States could not be conquered because of the extent of its territory and its geographical position is not valid in these days of steamships and railroads. It is merely a question of whether its conquest would be worth while. A study of the wars of the last fifty years gives abundant justification for the assumption that an attempt to conquer the United States may not be such a visionary scheme as we have flattered ourselves it would be.

If any nation were to undertake such an enterprise it would be inaugurated on such a vast scale that it is very doubtful whether a first line army of five hundred thousand could afford sufficient resistance to permit the country to make its military resources available in time to avoid a humiliating peace or possible actual conquest.

A thorough inquiry into the state of our national defenses need not necessarily have any bearing on our relations with any other nation in the world at this time. From the circumstances of the nations now at war we could justify such an inquiry as a mere matter of good business based on the actual course of events and our own military weakness.

It is manifest from the work done by the guns, both

large and small, of all the belligerents in the present war that the effective range of guns has greatly increased; it seems probable that the extreme range has materially increased. The methods of range finding and pointing must have been vastly improved in the last ten years, for we now find guns doing effective work under war conditions at ranges far beyond the limits of good peace time target practice of a few years ago. If this is true it is probable that even our seacoast guns ought to be replaced by others of greater power. When they were placed in position their effective range was greater than could be used, owing to the limitations of range and position finders then in service. It looks now as though the whole of a still greater effective range could be utilized under the methods now in vogue. If so, our coast defenses might find themselves at a disadvantage as compared with most modern battleships.

It is also perfectly manifest that the creation of a sufficient supply of field guns and muskets cannot safely be left to the outbreak of war without running serious risk of defeat.

Moreover, even if we have an adequate supply of arms and ammunition, the efficient use of modern artillery has become a highly technical and scientific profession, and there is no time after the outbreak of war to train the requisite number of men in its use.

The only weapon whose full effective range is not yet capable of being utilized, because of the limitations of the human element, seems to be the musket. This would indicate that there is a margin of efficiency to be gained by a scientific investigation of the ultimate possibility of musketry fire, followed by the necessary training of an adequate number of men. The conclusion is that even the infantry can no longer be improvised out of raw material on short notice, as has been done in the past. At any rate, that would undoubtedly be true if any nation succeeded in devising a system of marksmanship and training that will permit of the utilization of the full effective range of the modern musket. The accounts of the battles in Europe seem to indicate, moreover, the desirability of an automatic musket. Should a musket of this type be developed it is entirely possible that, owing to the diminished recoil, a more powerful weapon might be adopted; if, at the same time, it were found possible to utilize the still greater effective range of the new weapon, the need for long training in the infantry arm will become still more apparent.

Representative Gardner's resolution ought to be adopted and acted upon. It is time for this country to take account of human nature and international affairs in accordance with the facts as they are, instead of viewing them from a standpoint of conditions as all lovers of peace wish they might be.

JOHN STEPHEN SEWELL,
late Major, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

THE PROPHYLACTIC USE OF ALCOHOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have always doubted the wisdom of abolishing the "canteen" from the Army. Before the recent proclamation abolishing liquor from some of the armies of Europe most of the European nations permitted the use of wine, whiskey or beer in their armies. In this regard, a comparison of death rates in the various armies of the world is interesting.

In 1913 according to the report of the Surgeon General of the United States our "canteenless" army had a death rate of 4.95 per cent. In 1912 the army of Great Britain with the canteen had the remarkably low rate of 2.34 per cent. In 1910 France had a rate of 3.01 per cent. in her military forces. In 1911 the Prussian army death rate was 2.0. The Bavarian rate in the same year was 1.9 per cent. The Russian army death rate in 1910 was 4.13 per cent. In all of the five countries last mentioned, the use of wines, whiskey and beer were permitted in the army, but in no case was the death rate as high as in the United States. Similar conditions of service occurred in practically all of the countries named. Where then is the evil of the canteen? Evidently if any conclusion is to be drawn from these figures, it should be that the presence of malt and spirituous beverages has aided in sustaining life in the armies of Europe.

On the question of the "use of alcohol on the battlefield" an article appeared recently in the *Lancet*, which is recognized as the leading medical journal of England. The writer is H. Lyon Smith and his experiments and conclusions dealing with the medicinal value of alcohol are most interesting. To my mind his plan of the issuance of liquors to men by company officers is a most wise suggestion. Regulation and proper control would thus solve a problem which cannot be met by enforced abstinence. I quote in full Mr. Smith's statement:

"The great wave of temperance which has swept over civilized peoples in recent years has gained much of its impetus from the efforts of many distinguished members of our own profession. It is, therefore, with great diffidence that I venture to raise the above question in your columns. Nor do I wish for a moment to advocate any essential modification in the non-alcoholic diet of our Army in the field, however anxious I may be to prove my own thesis that the value of alcohol in the present campaign should not be underestimated.

I will endeavor to put my points as concisely as possible. One of the arguments against the use of alcohol even medicinally, often quoted by scientific temperance lecturers, is the statement that alcohol inhibits phagocytosis, thereby impairing the first line of defense against the infections. I have never discovered the experimental evidence upon which this statement is made, and about five years ago I did some research work on my own account to ascertain its accuracy or otherwise. The experiments, so far as they went, showed clearly that large doses of alcohol (e.g., the equivalent of 10 oz. for an adult of 10 st.) destroyed the phagocytic action of the blood upon all the common pathogenic bacteria used in my experiments (pneumococci, B. coli streptococci and B. influenzae), but that moderate doses (2 oz.) distinctly increased phagocytic action against these organisms. This confirmed conclusions which I had come to in clinical observations spread over twenty years of active practice, and I have met many able practitioners who have agreed with me on this point.

Last year, at the International Congress of Medicine, a paper was contributed to the section of Bacteriology and Immunity by Professor Besredka, of the Pasteur Institute, on the subject of anaphylaxis. One series of his experiments quoted therein showed how anaphylaxis could be brought about in test animals. They received an injection of some foreign protein, and on a subsequent date had become so sensitive to this that a second injection produced rapidly fatal results. Another series of experiments was made in which the test animals were divided into two sets; all received the same initial dose of protein, and all received the same lethal dose on the day of greatest sensitiveness, but one-half—the controlled animals—during the interval had been given a certain amount of alcohol. All the test animals died and all the alcoholic survived. It was evident that the alcohol had in some fashion neutralized the poison, stimulated the animal's blood to develop an anti-toxin, or narcotized the nervous system so that the higher centers were impervious for a time, and the virulence of the poison abated before the protective effect of the alcohol had passed away.

It is conceivable that, given an injury—for instance, an

infected wound—followed by a prolonged exposure to cold and damp, and also in many diseases, conditions are met with closely analogous to this experimental anaphylaxis. I have not the slightest doubt that in the first stages of most of this group of cases moderate doses of alcohol are valuable in aiding the natural resistance of blood and tissues. It is too late to be of any service when the patient's tissues are already infiltrated with excess of toxin, and I believe that it is the futile attempts to save dying men by the administration of alcohol, which have led so many able observers to say that alcohol is useless as a medicine.

I suggest that if there were under the control of company officers a supply of alcohol which could be served out at their discretion, very much in the same way that our naval officers ordered tots of Jamaica rum to the spent sailors in the days of Nelson, there would not be much fear of abuse. Our heroic troops are not likely to be brutalized by this "prophylactic" use of alcohol, and if it prevented the death of only one in every 100 of them it would be well worth the cost and trouble of supply. If I have not misread Mercier's delectable writings upon alcohol and insanity, it is not the use of alcohol which drives men mad, but the insane man who makes insane use of it.

This article has attracted the attention of members of the medical profession all over the United States and should be of great interest to our Army surgeons and officers.

C. WUNDER, Lieut., 1st Ohio Inf., N.G.

HOW TO IMPROVE NON-COM. OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The principal requirement at present made of a man who is to be appointed a non-commissioned officer is that he will obey orders. But suppose the officer who gives the order is at a point distant from that at which his directions are to be carried out; conditions of which he is unaware are such as to make the details of his directions impossible to carry out. A non-commissioned officer without good judgment and initiative would be helpless, because he would endeavor to adhere to the letter of his instructions (the details of carrying out the task, which should have been left in his hands in the first place) and not realize that a change in details need not prevent the accomplishment of the result desired.

The non-commissioned officers, mechanics, and privates are all included in a single class and called enlisted men; they are quartered together, eat at the same table and are consequently thrown much in each other's company. A man would be less than human, living in such conditions of close familiarity, who did not forget his rank frequently and engage in a familiar discussion with other enlisted men (though they be privates) of topics of mutual interest. It is quite as the old saying goes: "Familiarity breeds contempt." When the intelligence or judgment of a non-commissioned officer has frequently and publicly been proven of inconsequence, these enlisted men (though they be privates) having knowledge of it will not be apt to regard it with any high degree of respect. As a consequence, his directions in the performance of any duty will be questioned by those under him, and his confidence in his own judgment having been shaken, he will probably grab, like a drowning man for a straw, at any plausible suggestion offered by his men. That is setting a dangerous precedent and discipline is certainly not improved by such a course. The manner of living is such as to breed familiarity.

A non-commissioned officer off duty, however conscientious, rarely attempts to quiet a disturbance in any organization other than that in which he is an officer, and he rarely, if ever, indicates by word or sign that a remark made to him or in his hearing disparaging to another non-commissioned officer is not to his liking, or that it is improper.

The examinations which non-commissioned officers are required to undergo are usually merely perfunctory, and of little moment, as many fail to attain even a fair grade in their examinations. This in itself would seem to indicate an extreme degree of inefficiency. The proof of the numerous mistakes in regard to appointing men non-commissioned officers is to be found in the many cases of reduction because of incompetence. If these men were to hold permanent appointments, a more careful selection would be made, because organization commanders would wish to be certain that the men are all they should be.

The logical solution to the question of a permanent appointment as a non-commissioned officer is the creation of the warrant officer, to be appointed by the Secretary of War after a competitive examination. The man would submit through military channels to the Secretary of War an application to be allowed to take the examination. Organization commanders would, of course, place thereon their recommendations, either for or against the applicant. Taking everything into consideration the Secretary of War would then determine whether or not the applicant should be allowed to take the examination. The examination should have about the same scope as that for Philippine Scout officers, and, in fact, these appointments might entirely replace the Philippine Scout officer.

These warrant officers should be assigned to regiments in the same manner as are officers and frequently transferred within the regiment. By these interior transfers, a warrant officer becomes accustomed to exercise authority over men belonging to different organizations, thus acquiring the habit of asserting his authority whenever it is needed.

As the living together of the non-commissioned officer and private could not do otherwise than create a greater degree of familiarity than was well for the best interests of the Service, the warrant officers should be quartered and messed separately. A careful consideration of the fact that an enlisted man holds in higher respect the authority of an officer than that of a non-commissioned officer will elicit the truth that it is not only due to his superior dignity, which is maintained by segregation, but as well a fear of his higher authority.

If a warrant officer were given authority to prefer charges for trial by either a summary or special court-martial in time of peace, and even a general court-martial in war time, it would add very materially to his efficiency, inasmuch as it would add to his significance in the eyes of the enlisted men. In the trial of warrant officers and enlisted men he should also be allowed to assist in such trials by being detailed as a member of the court. Of course, he should have to be required to know something of military law and the procedure of courts-martial. The warrant officer should be required to pass examinations which would test his knowledge of all branches of the Military Establishment. A man with the higher qualifications of the warrant officer would certainly be worth more to the Government than the non-commissioned officer.

Warrant officers should be required to buy their own clothing and have a mess of their own. This, of course, would have to come out of their pay, which should be increased accordingly. They should rank in ten differ-

ent grades, the junior grade being paid \$50 per month, with an increase of \$15 for each promotion. For each period of five years service an increase of ten per cent. should be made.

In order to provide for the various positions in the different corps and staff corps, assignments of men with the special knowledge required will have to be made. Assignments to the regimental and squadron staff will be made by the regimental commander. The maintenance of a small army, which, in the event of war, would be too small to be of much consequence, is useless, unless by maintaining it we can, at short notice, produce men with the necessary military qualifications to convert on short notice a force of volunteers into an efficient army. And who would be better qualified to do this than these warrant officers?

These warrant officers would be required to pass annually an examination of sufficient scope to insure their thorough efficiency. Schools, conducted by an officer or another warrant officer, would be held on such subjects as were necessary to insure the warrant officer's keeping up to the proper standard of efficiency.

R. W. LEWIS.

AN IMPROVISED TRANSIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The thought of an impending test in map-making was recently responsible for my building a light, inexpensive device for reconnaissance work, which I believe will be of interest. It is nothing more nor less than a makeshift transit, with the complication and bother left out.

I took an old folding camera tripod. On the table of this I mounted a piece of wood, cut circular, parallel to the tripod table, on which I marked, for convenience, the cardinal compass points. On this I mounted a wooden ring, horizontal, the center cut to fit a small pocket compass. Perpendicular to the east and west points I erected two other strips of wood, notched at the top, and these I bridged with another strip, horizontal, its length running east and west, coincident with the same points on the large circular piece first mentioned. Next I took a long strip, of sufficient thickness and width to preclude warping, trued it on all sides and corners, pointed it at one end, and nailed this to the top of the bridge piece, its center line parallel to the north and south line on the circular base piece.

On the perpendicular strips I fastened, half-way up, a small strip, whose width was also perpendicular, with a small hole bored in the very center. This hole must coincide with the north and south line. I attached a stout string to one end of the top or sighting piece, passed it through the hole in the cross strip, and extended it, very tight, to the other end of the sighting piece; to secure tension, in raising or lowering one end. At the pointed or north end of the sighting piece I put a small wire nail, in the very center line. Another small nail, at the opposite end, and two tiny pieces of wood, one on either side of the center line, but very close to it, gave me my "front and rear sights."

I next cut a semi-circular piece (the top of a cigar box does nicely), about six inches in diameter, and nailed it to one end of the "bridge" piece, the diameter edge of the piece running north and south, parallel to the sighting piece, the plane being perpendicular thereto, with the curved edge down. A small nail was driven in the exact center of the straight edge, and a string, with a chunk of lead on the farther end fastened thereto. On the semi-circular piece I pasted a scale, drawn to degrees.

With this device I can get the azimuth and elevation, in degrees, perhaps not with the accuracy of a "really-truly" transit, but, sufficient for mapping purposes, particularly where black-azimuths for corrective purposes are permissible. By moving (or rather turning) the circular piece, I can sight along the top and bring any object into exact sight. The compass card then always points to the object (N), while the needle will show the deviation (E) or (W). By raising or lowering the front of the sighting piece and watching the location of the "plumb-line" string on its scale, this gives me the degree of elevation or depression. The exact height or depth I can work out, later, into feet, from the scale in the "Engineers' Field Manual."

This device cost me two hours' time and twenty cents, this latter being for the compass. The whole thing is light, weighing about five pounds. There's nothing delicate about it, to get out of adjustment. Nor does it require the constant attendance of an experienced surveyor. I find it much more convenient to carry than a sketching board—as I make road notes in a small book, after the manner suggested in the "Engineers' Field Manual," transcribing to a map after I get home, where I can use a drawing board, and all the tools that go with it.

The foregoing is submitted to such as may care to adopt it, or may even have something better to suggest. I have a sketch of the instrument, which may be more intelligible than my words, and which I will gladly send, free of charge, to anyone indicating his interest. That any such may communicate with me, I give below, my residence address.

A. R. PATON.
1615 Lunt Ave., Rogers Park Station, Chicago, Ill.

"In 1804," the *London Times* tells us, "the positions of the British battle squadrons and the nature of the duties they were carrying on were almost unknown to the public. Yet, as Admiral Mahan has pointed out, 'while bodily present before Brest, Rochefort, and Toulon, strategically the British squadrons lay in the Straits of Dover barring the way against the army of invasion.' More than this could be said of the British grand fleet after three months of war. Unseen since the war began it dominated the western campaign in the strategic sense. If it had not existed or had been overwhelmed, the seaboard of France would have been at the mercy of the enemy. Large forces might have been landed, which would have gravely embarrassed the French armies. No British troops would have been available to stem the first German onset and—steadily reinforced—to have co-operated powerfully in hurling back the invaders and holding them fast at a long distance from their objective—Paris. British and French trade would have been paralyzed, and no overseas possession of either would have been secure. England would have been daily expecting invasion, with an unemployed population clamoring for food. Now, as in the great wars of the past, the better fleet proved not only the 'sure shield' of the nation, but the firm basis of offensive action. The British navy set free the whole military forces of the empire."

A LOST OPPORTUNITY IN MEXICO.

Shortly after the elimination of Huerta a way was opened by which the United States might have taken possession of the City of Mexico without firing a shot and been in position to bring about peace in the revolution ridden country. The proposition came from Provisional President Carbajal, who, it is stated on the very highest authority, offered to turn the capital of Mexico over to General Funston. He went further than this, and proposed to furnish transportation for the American armies to the City of Mexico, and gave assurances to the commander of our Army that he would have the support of Huerta's forces. This included between five and six thousand men stationed on the outskirts of the Vera Cruz defenses and probably a larger force in Mexico City.

The Provisional President, who is recognized as a Mexican of the highest standing, explained to the American authorities that until this Government took possession of Mexico City there could be no peace in the country. He was in position to call for assistance from the United States Government, and it could be rendered to him without being in the position of making war upon Mexico. If the Administration had accepted his proposal it could have occupied the status of a peace maker and would not have been committing an act of war by taking possession of the capital and quieting the disturbances throughout the country.

It is known that the representatives of the business interests in Mexico would have supported any movement in this direction by the United States Government. The manner in which the affairs of Vera Cruz had been handled by the Army convinced the business men and the peace-loving inhabitants of Mexico that this Government was competent to bring about permanent peace in Mexico. No city had been governed like Vera Cruz in the history of Mexico. The methods of the United States Army in cleaning up the city and in controlling the lawless element were a revelation to the Mexican people. When it was announced that our Army was to be withdrawn from Vera Cruz services were held in the churches in which the people prayed that something might happen to keep General Funston's forces in the city. What the business people desired was the extension of the system of government of Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico and the other large cities of the country.

It is stated that Carbajal expressed the belief that there would be little, if any, resistance to American authority outside of the City of Mexico. He believed that once General Funston had reached Mexico and when the revolutionary leaders realized that the United States Army would be sent against them if they did not submit, they would come to terms and the affairs of the country could be adjusted. He was supported in this belief by the best element in Mexico, who firmly believed that the United States Army could subdue the lawless elements in the cities and that the Mexican generals would submit to peace proposals made by the United States without resistance. They represented to the United States authorities that the people of Mexico are tired of war and that they would show a friendly spirit to the United States Government if it could bring about peace. Those who saw what the Army had done for Vera Cruz were firmly convinced that its methods would solve all the problems in Mexico.

All the damage that has been brought to British commerce by the Emden and the Karlsruhe, as Town and Country well says, could have been done by the Germans without any battle fleet at all. "Unless therefore it is decidedly superior both in numbers and quality to the fleet of any possible enemy our Navy might just as well be non-existent. Any money spent on a fleet that is not greatly superior to the German fleet or to the Japanese fleet is a sheer waste. It would be much cheaper and just as safe to have no battle fleet at all, but only a few very fast commerce destroyers. Two things have been demonstrated by this war. First, when ships of different classes meet there is no contest at all. The inferior vessels go to the bottom without injuring the enemy. That means that every ship in our Navy built or designed before 1907 is of no account for first-line fighting. In the second place, a fleet, however well equipped and modern in construction, is of no avail against an enemy of equal quality with numerical superiority. In the present war for all practical purposes the German fleet on which so much money has been expended might just as well not exist." Much of this may be granted without convincing naval men that the factor of the men behind the guns is not to be considered, and that discrepancies to the disadvantage of one fleet in number of ships and men may not be offset by better firing or better strategy. It is too soon to aver that the personal element in sea fighting has been eliminated by the construction of the modern dreadnoughts. To say that our Navy will not be worth while "unless it is greatly superior to the German fleet or to the Japanese fleet," is going to a length that will not find much favor in a nation which has had such naval men as Paul Jones, Decatur, Farragut and others whose most brilliant achievements were won when the odds against them seemed disheartening. The long journey across the water that any invading army must take to make effective a landing on our shores gives to a lesser navy on the part of the United States an advantage that should make up for somewhat of inferiority. To convey safely a large invading army in a huge fleet of transports is a task that would seriously handicap a navy compelled to be on the lookout continually for a powerful fleet in being, with no other object in sight than the destruction of the enemy's fleet or the troop ships.

In view of the testimony of Major General Aleshire, Chief of the Quartermaster Corps, and the general opinion of officers of the Army, it is difficult to understand why the Army bill should include an appropriation for an armored automobile or motor car with the specification that it shall weigh 12,000 pounds. The heaviest car that can be handled over the roads of this country, according to the testimony of General Aleshire, should not exceed 8,000 pounds in weight. Even an 8,000-pound car could be run over only the best roads in the Eastern states, while it would require a much lighter car for an army in the field in a new country. As we have previously stated, the ability to use heavy armored cars in Europe is due to the fine old roads found in Germany, Belgium and France. Not only are the bridges much stronger in Europe than in this country, but the land, being under a high state of cultivation, has been thoroughly drained. Large swamps and undrained areas

such as interfere with travel in our Southern and Western states are not found in Europe. It is possible that the War Department can develop some sort of a protected car, but it should be of a type suited to our conditions and not limited to the heavily armored type used in the European armies. Any motor car which carries a machine gun must also have a supply of ammunition. To begin with, it must be heavier than an ordinary passenger or freight motor car, and armor plate to resist even the fire of small arms would weigh between eight and nine hundred pounds.

In a statement sent out from Chicago and widely published Col. H. O. S. Heistand, U.S.A., is quoted as saying that the 90,000 Regular soldiers of the United States Army would not be able to furnish enough personnel to man the guns of the New York defenses placed on a war footing, and all the 112,000 National Guardsmen would not be enough to protect those guns from attack. Colonel Heistand said he would have every male citizen in the early period of his life give a sufficient time to the United States to qualify himself in the essentials of a soldier, learning how to shoot, to march, to take care of himself in the field, to pitch and roll his tent, to ride a horse, to cook, to take care of his health, and, above all, to learn to submit his will to that of his commander. But the trouble with the American people, he finds, is that they are victims of the false teaching of the schools wherein the youth of the land are told that we have invariably whipped the nations we have fought, with little, if any, reference to the pitiful exhibition we have usually made in our wars. The Civil War, according to Colonel Heistand, "was scarcely a war; it was a conflict of mob organization." What the people need to be taught is that we have never whipped a foe worthy of our steel, England in each of her wars with us being distracted by affairs at home.

Capt. W. I. W. Barnard, R.N., retired, writes to the New York Sun from Southampton, as to the success the British attained in the despatch of troops to South Africa in 1899-1902, and the question of how long it would take America to send troops to Mexico or the Philippines. "May I say," he writes, "as one of the transport officers in charge of the ships sailing to and from Southampton during the whole period of the South African war, that the success was due solely to the careful arrangements made beforehand, by which a certain number of officers, whose services were retained at a small annual remuneration, were made fully conversant with the methods and details of preparing merchant ships for carrying troops. Previous to the Boer war it was considered undesirable to carry more than 1,500 men or 400 horses in one ship. It was found practicable to increase these numbers to 3,000 and 1,000 respectively. The details for berthing and victualing such large numbers of men or horses in a confined space have to be very carefully worked out and every available foot of space carefully considered. I venture to think that if America took the same pains beforehand to establish a system for turning merchant ships into troop carriers she would meet with the same measure of success as we did."

Sensational news from Turkey early in the week to the effect that a United States warship had threatened to bombard the port of Tripoli, Syria, turned out to be untrue. A cablegram to Secretary of the Navy Daniels from Capt. Joseph W. Oman, U.S.N., commander of the North Carolina, off Beirut, received at the Navy Department Dec. 29, gave the correct details. It was the Russian cruiser Askold which threatened the bombardment, and not the North Carolina. Captain Oman's own report is as follows: "On Dec. 25 the Russian cruiser Askold sent boats with armed men on a reconnaissance near Tripoli at the village of Banias. Before arriving at the beach the boats grounded in shoal water and the crews of the boats were jeered by the populace. At the threat of the Turkish authorities to imprison the boats' crews they were informed that the Russian cruiser would bombard the village in such an event, and consequently no one was made prisoner. No shots were fired. The Russian boat crews left the vicinity when the boats were floated. Since Dec. 9 no American merchant vessel has been south of Alexandria. Reconnoissances off Beirut are frequently made by British, French and Russian vessels; everything is quiet at Beirut."

At last steps have been taken for the relief of the troops from strike duty in Colorado. Troop L, of the 12th U.S. Cavalry, has been ordered to its former station at Fort Meade, S.D., and the rest of the regiment will follow as rapidly as arrangements can be made for its movements. The former stations of the 12th Cavalry were: Headquarters and Troops F and G, and Machine-gun Platoon at Fort Robinson, Neb.; A, B, C and D, at El Paso, Texas; I, K, L and M, Fort Meade, S.D., and Troops E and H, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. The main strength of U.S. Cavalry on strike duty in Colorado is in the Trinidad district, where Col. James Lockett has the 11th Cavalry from Fort Ogleshorpe, Ga., as well as the 2d Squadron of the 5th Cavalry from Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Troops E, F, G, H, I, L and M and a Machine-gun troop, 12th Cavalry, are at Canon City. Troop A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, 11th Cav., are at Trinidad, Colo. The actual time for the withdrawal of all organizations will be determined at conferences between Colonel Lockett and Governor Ammons, but orders have been issued for all to be ready to leave the state at any time.

The Kansas City Times calls attention to the fact that both parties are responsible for our present defenseless condition, saying: "The Republicans did not remedy it while they were in power except in so far as President Roosevelt was able by executive orders to bring the Navy to the highest pitch of efficiency. But if the Democratic administration fails to meet the situation now that public attention has been called to it, the party will be overlooking a great opportunity and giving its opponents a great chance." It cites the instant response that came to President Cleveland from his Venezuela message as showing the temper of the country. Nothing in his career was more popular than his assertion of the Monroe Doctrine in the face of the danger that his action involved. "It would be a pity," the Times says, "if any partial view should prevent the Administration's expressing the American spirit in dealing with the defense

problem. For this spirit is the reasonable product of American history, life and ideals."

To Major R. E. Callan, C.A.C., belongs the credit of originating the term of "Manchu" as applied to officers who are due for service with troops. In the spring of 1912, when forty or fifty officers on duty at Washington were ordered back to their regiments on account of four years' service at the War Department, the Manchus were being expelled from Peking, China. Major Callan insisted that the officers who were being relieved were in the same class with the Chinese rulers who were being expelled by the revolution. The appellation was taken up by the Carabao at their annual dinner, and in a song the term was made a part of the language of the Service. It has been creeping into informal letters to the War Department, and it is only a matter of time until it will receive official recognition. There is no term that seems to define an officer whose time under the law and regulations of the War Department on detached service has expired so well as "Manchu."

Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador at Washington, has not sustained his charge that American ammunition manufacturers have sold dum-dum bullets to Great Britain. A note replying to the German dum-dum protest is being prepared and will be forwarded to Germany through the Ambassador within a few days. Failure of the German charges is based, it is known, upon the samples of soft-nosed bullets submitted by German Ambassador von Bernstorff with the German protest. These samples, said to have been taken from British prisoners in Belgium, were said to bear the trademark of an American manufacturer. It was learned that the sample bullets do not fit any British, French, Belgian or Russian rifle. In fact, this Government has evidence that the German samples are sporting bullets, capable of being used only in big game rifles. The results of this Government's investigation will be recited at length in the reply note to the German Ambassador and a verdict of "not proven" the result, according to authoritative information.

A correspondent says: "It is a primitive notion that prevails as to the necessary qualification of a legislator. It has been handed down from a time when there were no specialties; when anybody knew how to mend a shoe, dress a wound, plough a furrow; and when the wisdom of all the villagers assembled in the country store around the stove was about equal to the ignorance of each. It is an awful mistake we make in supposing that anybody who can get the votes may be entrusted to decide questions as to which he has not had experience—not even the benefit, sometimes doubtful, of mere study. It will be long, however, before we reach the true ideal conception (and still longer before we reach the practice) of requiring a certain large proportion of the legislators to have had a thorough training, some in land war, some in war on water, some in international law, some in economics, etc."

In an effort to equalize promotion the Secretary of War has decided to use the vacancies that will occur among the permanent commissioned officers of the staff departments. The first vacancies will be given to the Cavalry and Infantry. While it is possible to do much towards the equalization of promotion by details to the staff, the scheme encounters objection because it will place too large a proportion of Cavalry and Infantry officers in the staff departments. Already there are indications that this feature of the plan will create dissatisfaction throughout the Service. There are five permanent commissioned vacancies in the Adjutant General's Department alone. As most of the permanent commissioned officers are in the higher grades promotion in the lower grades of the mobile Army will not be equalized by the adoption of this scheme.

Mrs. Anna Russell Maus, the wife of Col. L. M. Maus, Med. Dept., U.S.A., writes to the New York Times from Governors Island making an appeal on behalf of the Army Relief Society and the project of erecting upon Army reservations buildings which can be leased at a small rent to destitute Army widows. Mrs. Maus says: "If there could be a building fund started for these apartment houses, or if there is any one who is interested in hearing more of this subject, I will be glad to tell him more. I understand that such apartments would cost from \$90,000 to \$100,000 each, and in the light of the millions we are sending abroad this is a small sum."

Lieuts. F. W. Honeycutt and E. St. John Greble, jr., 3d Field Art., have returned from Europe, where they have been acting as observers with the French and British armies. They went originally to Europe with the relief party, but secured permission to remain in France in order to make a report to the War Department on the operations of field artillery. It is understood that their reports, which will shortly be filed with the War Department, will give some valuable data relative to the use of field artillery by the Allies. Both officers were frequently on the firing line and had splendid opportunities to watch the work of the field artillery.

Governor Maytorena's force of Villistas retired eleven kilometers from the international line at Naco, Ariz., Dec. 26, 1914, out of range of the guns from the Caranza garrison at Naco, Mexico. The withdrawal is the result of conferences held by Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., with both Maytorena and General Hill, the Caranza commander. Negotiations have not been completed, but it is believed the final outcome will be an agreement on the part of the factions not to attack any more Mexican border points.

Capt. F. L. Black, president of the National Guard Association of North Carolina, writes: "I want to congratulate you on the position you have taken with reference to the European war and on what I consider your publication of only true 'stuff'; also for the many good and strong articles you are now having on the unpreparedness of our country for war. If the fire is kept up for a considerable length of time I am beginning to think our peace-loving people will awaken to our true state of affairs and demand more protection."

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Capt. William F. Fullam, U.S.N., who has been promoted rear admiral, as we have previously announced, is known as an officer of exceptional ability. He has been noted officially as being very zealous in developing new tactics and zealous and capable in all other duties, and has been highly endorsed as a valuable officer by various commanding officers. Rear Admiral Fullam was born in New York Oct. 20, 1855, entered the Naval Academy in 1873 and was graduated at the head of his class in 1887. He has had the advantage of serving on vessels of the old Navy and in our up-to-date vessels. He has instructed or drilled twenty-five different classes of midshipmen at the Naval Academy between 1883 and the present time. His service in brief was as follows:

From 1877 to 1879, in the Marion and Trenton of the European Station; 1877 to 1882, in the Swatara of the China Station; 1883 to 1887, at the Naval Academy in the Department of Applied Mathematics and in charge of the battalion of midshipmen; 1887 to 1891, in the Boston, Yorktown, Vesuvius and Chicago; 1891 to 1894, at the Naval Academy in the Department of Mathematics and in charge of the battalion; 1894 to 1897, in the Raleigh and Amphitrite. During the Spanish war he served on board the New Orleans in Cuba and Porto Rico; 1898 to 1900, Naval Academy in the Department of Ordnance; 1900 to 1903, in the training ship Lancaster; 1903 to 1906, at the Naval Academy as the head of the Department of Ordnance; 1906 to 1908, commanding the Terror and Marietta; 1908 to 1910, he was in command of the training station at Newport, R.I.; 1910 to 1912, commanding battleship Mississippi and commandant of training station, Chicago, Ill.; 1913 to 1914, aid to Secretary of the Navy and Superintendent of the Naval Academy. Incident to his many duties he had charge of fitting out the Glacier for towing the big drydock. In 1906 he was protecting American interests about Cienfuegos, Cuba, for which he received high praise. He improved the training station at Newport as well as its personnel, its buildings, roadways, etc. He has received special commendation for personally handling vessels under his command which, as one rear admiral officially stated, "was an object lesson in modern seamanship." The generally excellent condition of the Marietta under command of Rear Admiral Fullam while he held the rank of commander, and the high state of efficiency of the vessel, was specially commended and his very masterful and discreet attitude and action during the unsettled state of affairs on the coast of Honduras while in command of the Marietta was specially commended. The Department of State and the Navy Department both expressed the fullest confidence in the then Commander Fullam for his course in the difficult situation in Central America in 1907. The thanks of the British government were also extended to Rear Admiral Fullam for his action in protecting British subjects during hostilities between Nicaragua and Honduras in 1907. While in command of the Mississippi, that vessel during the first engineering competition, which ended in June, 1910, won the trophy and attained ninety-six per cent. of the final multiple. The Board of Inspection and Survey after going over the Mississippi in 1911 officially stated that it was most favorably impressed with the general appearance of the ship and her crew, and with the orderly discipline that was apparent everywhere in the ship. In his revision of Landing Force and Small Arms Instruction for the Navy, the Navy Department expressed its appreciation of the conscientious and careful work performed by Rear Admiral Fullam. Numerous captains and rear admirals in the Navy have put themselves on record at the Navy Department as desiring the services of Rear Admiral Fullam with their command, and have endorsed him as being fit for any duty "involving brains and professional knowledge," and for "his readiness for all duty" and for his "thoroughness and fearlessness" in performing the same, and that he "is fit for any hazardous and independent duties in a marked degree."

Rear Admiral William N. Little, U.S.N., was retired for age on Dec. 31, 1914, this being the only retirement for age during the closing week of the old year. Rear Admiral Little was born in Newburgh, N.Y., Dec. 31, 1852. He was appointed to the Naval Academy from Georgia in 1872, graduated in 1875, commissioned an assistant engineer in 1877, passed assistant engineer in 1885, chief engineer in 1896, lieutenant commander in 1899, commander in 1904, captain in 1908, and rear admiral March 26, 1913. During his active service, among other duties, he was in the Swatara, N.A. Station, at navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., in Monocacy, Asiatic Station, at navy yard, New York, in coast survey steamer Gedney 1884-85, in home waters, at Worcester Polytechnic Institution as professor of steam engineering and machine design, up to 1885-6. He was in the Galena, N.A. Station, at U.S. Naval Academy as instructor, at navy yard, New York, and in the Philadelphia, N.A. and Asiatic Stations, and at navy yard, Norfolk, Va., 1896-8. Rear Admiral Little made application for sea service and was made chief engineer of the base at Key West, Fla., immediately on the declaration of war with Spain in 1898, which post he held until after the surrender of the Spanish fleet, where he served aboard the Iris with the special squadron sent to reinforce Admiral Dewey at Manila in October, 1898. He was on the Charleston in the operations against the insurgents; shipwrecked in that vessel on an uncharted reef off the Island of Camiguin, north of Luzon, October, 1899; was in two engagements with batteries manned by insurgents with artillery captured from the Spaniards at Olongapo and Cebu; performed the general duties of the line for several months aboard the Baltimore and New Orleans against the Filipino insurgents, and was in the Boxer uprising in China waters. He served in the Newark, May to August, 1901, returning to the United States, navy yard, New York, for inspection duty, 1901-3. He was attached to the Minneapolis (fleet engineer), 1903-4; was inspector of machinery, Bayonne, N.J., Morris Heights, N.Y., and inspector of engineering material at Hartford, Conn., 1904-6; inspector of engineering material, Middle West District, 1907-8; inspector of machinery for vessels building for the Navy at Bath, Me., 1908-10, and inspector of machinery, inspector of ordnance and of navigational material and senior inspector for vessels building at the works of the Fore River Ship-building Company at Quincy, Mass.

Lieut. Harry Campbell (J.G.) is promoted to lieutenant Jan. 1, 1915.

The resignation of First Lieut. Charles S. Donavin, Inf., U.S.A., who has been serving as a captain in the Ordnance Department, was accepted on Dec. 28, 1914. Lieutenant Donavin, who is a native of Ohio, was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in 1905, being assigned to the 7th Infantry. He was promoted to a first lieu-

tenancy in the 23d Infantry in June, 1913, and has twice been detailed to the Ordnance Department.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Massey, of Sheridan, Wyo., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mildred, to Lieut. John H. Hinemon, 1st U.S. Inf. Miss Massey was the house guest of some weeks this summer of Col. and Mrs. D. L. Howell, 1st Inf., at Honolulu, H.T., and made a host of Army friends during her visit, who will welcome her back as an Army bride. Lieutenant Hinemon is a graduate of the Military Academy, class of 1912, who has been on duty with the 1st Infantry at Schofield Barracks, H.T., since Nov. 12, 1912.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Irwin Spalding, of Honolulu, H.T., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Helen Sevier Spalding, to Ensign Howard Douglas Bode, U.S.N. Miss Spalding is a sister of Mrs. G. C. Bowen, wife of Lieut. G. C. Bowen, U.S.A.; of Mrs. J. A. Rogers, wife of Lieut. J. A. Rogers, U.S.A., and of Mrs. M. M. Garrett, wife of Lieut. M. M. Garrett, U.S.A. Mr. Bode is the son of Judge and Mrs. August H. Bode, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and is at present attached to the U.S.S. South Dakota, in reserve at Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. Casey H. Hayes, 12th U.S. Cav., and Miss Dorothy Taylor, daughter of Mrs. Adah Taylor, of Pacific Grove, Cal., were married in Denver Dec. 22, 1914, at the Church of the Ascension by the Rev. Foster. The bride was given in marriage by Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Clarke, Med. Corps, U.S.A. Capt. L. W. Oliver, 12th Cav., was the best man. The wedding was informal. Only immediate friends were present. The bride was assisted by Mrs. Joseph T. Clarke, Miss Loughborough, Miss Arabella and Miss Rose Clarke. Lieuts. Douglas Jacobs and Russell Patterson, both of the groom's regiment, were present at the ceremony. The bride was gowned in white charmeuse and lace, tulle veil and carried pink roses. The groom is at present on duty in the Colorado strike district, but on the withdrawal of troops the couple will be at home at Fort Meade, S.D.

A very impressive home wedding was that of Miss Ethel Waddell and Lieut. Ethelbert Talbot, U.S.M.C., solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. L. Waddell, 2708 Forest avenue, Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 21, 1914. The Episcopal marriage service was read by the bridegroom's father, the Rev. Robert Talbot, of Washington, D.C. The ceremony room was decorated with American Beauty roses and flags, while ferns and palms were grouped effectively in the hall, living room and dining room, where the wedding cake was cut with a sword. The wedding music was played by an orchestra. The bride wore a white satin robe over flesh-colored chiffon. The bridesmaid wore a rose point and duchess lace was finished at the girdle with a founce of the beautiful lace that had belonged to the bride's mother and grandmother. Over the short satin skirt a full court train edged with ruffles of chiffon fell from clusters of orange blossoms caught at one shoulder and at the waist line. Across the bottom of the train was spread a wide lover's knot of white tulle and orange blossoms. A point lace cap held the full length veil in place, and the bouquet was a shower of bride's roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Jeanette Kierstedt, a cousin, attended as maid of honor, while Capt. Ralph Talbot Ward, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., served as best man.

The wedding of Miss Hilda Millet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah B. Millet, and Lieut. William Harris Booth, U.S.N., son of Dr. and Mrs. E. G. Booth, of Williamsburg, Va., took place at the home of the bride's parents, 146 Brattle street, Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 24, 1914. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Charles E. Park, pastor of the First Church in Boston. The bride's only attendant was her younger sister, Miss Elisabeth Millet, while Lieutenant Booth's best man was Lieut. Jacob L. Hydrick, U.S.N. Only the relatives and intimate friends of the couple were present. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a beautiful gown of white satin. Her veil was caught with a wreath of orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. The maid of honor wore pink brocade and carried pink roses. The ceremony took place in the big living room of the Millet house, which was simply but very effectively decorated with Christmas greens. Candles were burning in the windows, in accordance with the Christmas Eve custom. The bridal party entered the room to the strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." The ceremony was followed by an informal reception, at which the bride's cake was cut by Mrs. Booth with her husband's sword. The couple are to sail from San Francisco on Jan. 5 for Manila, where the groom will be stationed for the next three years. Lieut. and Mrs. Booth left after the wedding for San Francisco, making a short stay in Washington and in Piedmont, Cal., before sailing for Manila.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailor, of New York city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marie Tailor, to Mr. S. Bryce Wing. Miss Tailor is the granddaughter of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, U.S.N., retired, of Baltimore, Md. Her mother was Miss Marie Stirling, and her marriage to Mr. Tailor, son of Mr. Robert W. Tailor, took place in 1894 at the house of her father, who then was a commander in the Navy. Comdr. Yates Stirling, jr., at present commanding the Submarine Flotilla of the Atlantic Fleet, also is her uncle.

Mrs. Isaac H. Dixon, of Baltimore, Md., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Elizabeth White Dixon, to Edward Ridgely Simpson, son of Capt. Edward Simpson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Simpson. The date for the wedding is not yet fixed.

Mr. and Mrs. E. George Guthrie announce the marriage of their daughter, Gladys Christine, to Lieut. Maxon Spafford Lough, U.S.A., Dec. 19, 1914, at Fargo, N.D.

Lieut. Junius W. Jones, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Mary Biene Harman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward V. Harman, of No. 324 West 103d street, were married in New York city Dec. 29, 1914, in All Angels' Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. S. Delancey Townsend, and a military touch was added to the service when the officers taking part in the ceremony raised their swords at the foot of the chancel, forming an arch under which the bride and bridegroom passed as the organ played the recessional march. The bride was attended by Mrs. Gwynne Robinson, of St. Louis; Misses Louise Campbell, Augusta Freeman, Mary Waterman, Chrystal Wettlaufer and Margaret Baird. The pages were Masters John Gaillard and Chalmers Nevius. Lieut. Francis A. Englehart, Coast Art., U.S.A., was best man, and the ushers were Lieuts. Charles C. Griffith and Louis A. Craig, Coast Art., U.S.A., Francis R. Fuller, 29th U.S. Inf., Lieut. James B. Glennon and

Frank A. Braisted, U.S.N. A reception followed at the house of the bride's parents. After a wedding trip to New Orleans Lieutenant Jones and his bride will live at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.

A recent engagement of interest in naval circles is that of Miss Ruth E. Duncan, sister of Lieut. Oscar D. Duncan, U.S.N., to Mr. Thomas H. Augustine, of Uniontown, Pa. Miss Duncan lives at the Bretton Hall, New York, N.Y., where the wedding will take place.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. Robert Henry Hall, U.S.A., retired, a veteran of Civil, Indian and Philippine Wars, died at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 29, 1914, of general debility. He was born in Detroit Nov. 15, 1837, and was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1860, when he was promoted in the Army brevet second lieutenant, 5th Infantry. He was an officer of distinguished service and had experience on many battlefields, especially in the Civil War. He was promoted second lieutenant, 10th Infantry, Jan. 23, 1861; first lieutenant the following June; captain, 10th Infantry, in 1863; major, 22d Infantry, in 1883; lieutenant colonel, 6th Infantry, in 1888; colonel, 4th Infantry, 1893; and was appointed brigadier general in 1901. He was retired for age Nov. 15, 1901. During the war with Spain and the Philippine insurrection he was appointed a brigadier of Volunteers. General Hall was brevetted major in 1863 for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Lookout Mountain, and lieutenant colonel in 1864 for gallant and meritorious services in the battle on the Weldon Railroad, in Virginia. After the war he served on the Western frontier until 1871, when he was assigned to the Military Academy at West Point as an instructor and adjutant, and was also aid to Major General Schofield. He was also a member of important boards, including the board to select a magazine rifle. He was also on duty with the New York National Guard in camp for several seasons. He was in command at Fort Sheridan, Chicago, at the beginning of the Spanish-American War, and as brigadier general of Volunteers was ordered to Southern camps. He served in the Philippines in 1899 and 1900 and was in various actions. General Hall was a frequent writer on military topics. He was the author of "The History of the Flag of the United States," "The History of United States Infantry Tactics," "History of Fort Dearborn" and "Review of Works of United States History." He compiled the Register of the U.S. Army, 1789-1798. He was a member of the M.O.L.L.U.S., the Grand Army of the Republic and other patriotic societies and a thirty-third degree Mason. His wife, who was Miss Georgianna K. Foote, of Batavia, N.Y., and two sons survive him.

Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison, U.S.N., retired, died in his home, at No. 53 Locust Hill avenue, Yonkers, N.Y., at one a.m. Dec. 31, 1914. His death was unexpected, as he had seemed to recover almost fully following an operation three weeks ago for intestinal trouble. Rear Admiral Howison was born in the District of Columbia Oct. 10, 1837, and was appointed in the Navy Sept. 26, 1854, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1858. His first sea duty after graduation was in the steam frigate Wabash, of the Mediterranean Squadron, 1858-60. During the Civil War he was attached to the steamer Augusta, of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. He was in the engagement with rams off Charleston, 1863, and was with the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, 1864. He was engaged with the fort of Charleston, was later attached to the steamer Bienville, of the Western Gulf Squadron, and took part in the battle of Mobile Bay. He was in the steam sloop Pensacola, of the North Pacific Squadron, after the war, and was also in command of the Shawmut among other assignments. In 1881 he was a member of the first Advisory Board of the Navy; he commanded the Pacific Squadron in 1886, and was president of the Steel Inspection Board from 1888 to 1890. Then he was a member of the Lighthouse Board for two years and was commandant at the Mare Island Navy Yard from 1893 to 1896. For a year he was the first commander of the battleship Oregon and from 1897 to 1899 he was commandant of the Boston Navy Yard. In the latter year he was commander-in-chief of the South Atlantic Station and was retired Oct. 10, 1899, on reaching the age of sixty-two years.

Pay Dir. James Hoy, U.S.N., retired, who died in London, England, Dec. 14, 1914, was born in New Jersey Sept. 21, 1838, and entered the Navy Oct. 11, 1861, as an assistant paymaster attached to the steam sloop Mohican. Other vessels he served on included the Monongahela, Constitution, Wabash and Richmond. He was naval storekeeper at Villefranche, fleet paymaster of the North Atlantic Station, and was retired Jan. 18, 1892, for disability incident to the Service.

Capt. Wentworth S. Simmons, U.S.R.C.S., retired, died at Newbern, N.C., Dec. 25, 1914. He served during the Civil War as an officer in the Navy and was placed on the retired list Aug. 15, 1895.

Lieut. George McClellan Chase, 1st U.S. Cav., son of Brig. Gen. George F. Chase, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Chase, died at the Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 23, 1914.

Gen. Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny, formerly adjutant general of the British forces, died Dec. 26, 1914. His home was at Doolough Lodge, in county Clare, where he had lived since his retirement, in 1907. General Kelly-Kenny was a distinguished soldier and had seen active service in many foreign fields. He was mentioned for valorous action at the taking of the Tangku and Taku forts and for this received the service medal. Again, in Abyssinia, in 1867 and 1868, he received another medal for his services while in command of a division of the transport train. He saw active service in South Africa, where he was lieutenant general of the staff and in command of the 6th Division in the Boer war, where he made quite a record in successfully pursuing the enemy. He was twice mentioned for his services in the field. General Kelly-Kenny was nearly seventy-five years old, having been born in county Clare, Ireland, on Feb. 27, 1840.

Brevet Major William James Underwood, N.G.N.Y., retired, a former highly esteemed and faithful member of the 7th Regiment, died of heart disease at his home, No. 268 West Seventy-third street, New York city, Dec. 21, 1914. He had been ill for five months. Major Underwood was born in New York city. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1874, and from the Columbia Law School two years later. He was a director of the Royal Baking Powder Company, secretary and director of the American Maize Products Company, and president and director of the Drevet Manufacturing Company. He joined the 7th Regiment,

N.G.N.Y., in 1877, and retired early in 1914, receiving the brevet of major for more than twenty-five years' service. He was a noted marksman and had been a member of many national, state and regimental rifle teams. Major Underwood was a member of the State Bar Association, New York Yacht Club and other organizations. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss M. Ada Hull, and a son, Mr. Kenneth F. H. Underwood.

Col. Arthur MacArthur, Grand Master of the Grand Encampment, Knights Templar of the United States, who died suddenly of apoplexy at Troy, N.Y., Dec. 27, 1914, was the editor and proprietor of the Troy Northern Budget and a member of the New York Army and Navy Club. Governor Morton appointed him a member of his military staff and he was retained in that capacity by Governor Black. He had been a Mason since 1873. He is survived by a son and a daughter.

Mrs. Mary F. Snyder, mother of Capt. Harold C. Snyder, U.S.M.C., died at Washington, D.C., Dec. 20, 1914.

Edward Warren Banker, jr. son of Capt. Edward W. Banker, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Banker, died at Peitaiho, China, July 23, 1914, aged eight months and twenty-one days.

Mrs. Marilla Stanton Minier, mother of the wife of Col. Lucien G. Berry, 4th U.S. Field Art., died at Corning, N.Y., Dec. 19, 1914.

Mrs. Earl C. Carnahan, wife of Major Carnahan, 27th U.S. Inf., died suddenly on Dec. 23, 1914, at her quarters at Fort Sheridan.

Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth Ingalls, wife of Col. James M. Ingalls, U.S.A., retired, and daughter of Hon. B. B. Thurston, late of New London, Conn., died at her residence, 205 Governor street, Providence, R.I., after an illness of five days.

Mrs. Agnes Reed, widow of S. H. Reed, died at her home at Toledo, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1914, after a brief illness. She leaves one son, Oliver Clayton Reed, and three daughters, Mrs. Harry Kirtland, of Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. Mott C. Montgomery, of Los Angeles, Cal., and Mrs. Walter Smith, wife of Lieut. W. Smith, U.S.A., of Fort Ward, Washington.

Mrs. Catherine Howard Carnahan, wife of Major Earl C. Carnahan, 27th U.S. Inf., died suddenly at the Evanston Hospital, Evanston, Ill., on Dec. 24, 1914, leaving an infant son. Mrs. Carnahan was the daughter of Kate Combs Howard and the late George T. Howard, of Washington, and leaves, besides her husband, her daughter Catherine and infant son, a host of devoted friends throughout the Army to mourn her untimely death. She was buried at Arlington.

Mrs. Julia A. Montgomery, widow of Major Robert H. Montgomery, U.S.A., retired, died at her residence, 1508 Twenty-first street, N.W., Washington, D.C., Dec. 27, 1914.

Mr. J. Talbot Capps, who died at his home near Lambert's Point, Va., Dec. 28, 1914, was a brother of Chief Constr. W. L. Capps, U.S.N. He is survived by seven children and his second wife.

PERSONALS.

A son was born to Major E. H. Humphrey, P.S., and Mrs. Humphrey at Manila, P.I., Nov. 5, 1914.

Col. and Mrs. Hobart K. Bailey, U.S.A., are at the Brighton, Washington, D.C., for a few weeks.

A son was born to Capt. and Mrs. Donald Cowan McDonald on Christmas Day at Fort Adams, Newport, R.I.

A son, Mark Sears, was born to P.A. Surg. E. E. Curtis, U.S.N., and Mrs. Curtis, at Agana, Guam, Sept. 18, 1914.

A son, William German Buerkle, was born to the wife of Lieut. William Buerkle, P.S., at Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, P.I., Nov. 15, 1914.

Miss Eleanor Cohen, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Commodore and Mrs. John Tyler Newton at their cottage, La Casita, Pinehurst, N.C.

A son, James Burbank, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Knowles at Pensacola, Fla., Dec. 21, 1914. He is a grandson of Gen. and Mrs. J. B. Burbank, U.S.A.

Mrs. Walter L. Finley and her mother, Mrs. M. Y. Dewees, are comfortably settled in the new home which they have recently purchased, No. 2704 Ontario road, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Capt. John Clark Wilson, U.S.N., retired, discusses the reasons why the United States should get ready and the best measures to adopt in doing so in the New York Times of Dec. 27, 1914.

Pay Director Ray, U.S.N., accompanied by Mrs. Ray, arrived in Seattle recently, and has taken an apartment in the Hotel Perry. Pay Director Ray is in charge of the Navy Pay Office in Seattle.

Gen. A. A. Harbach and Mrs. Harbach, accompanied by Mrs. Elwell S. Otis, widow of Major General Otis, left New York Jan. 2, en route to St. Augustine, Fla., where they will remain for several months.

John Clement Whitcomb is spending his Christmas leave from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., with his parents, Major and Mrs. C. C. Whitcomb, at the Hotel Iroquois, 49 West Forty-fourth street, New York city.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. White have returned to their home in St. Louis after a short visit to New York and Fort Slocum, where they visited Mrs. White's sister and brother-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. G. Barrett Glover, jr., 20th U.S. Inf.

Capt. and Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman, U.S.A., entertained Christmas night at a supper at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for forty-two guests, previous to the Christmas hop. The guests were seated at two U-shaped tables, lavishly decorated with holly and poinsettias, myriads of candles, wreaths, snappers. Original verses were written for each guest and all attended the Christmas hop later.

An enjoyable Christmas entertainment was held at the post of Fort Myer, Va., Dec. 25, under the direction of Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe, U.S.A. The program was as follows: Prayer, Chaplain O'Keefe, 5th Cav.; greeting, the post commander; songs and recitations by children of the post; vocal solo by Mrs. Olmstead, Mrs. Sturges accompanist; Christmas songs, with music by the 5th Cavalry orchestra; Christmas moving picture; recitation, "The Night before Christmas"; Santa Claus distributes the presents. Credit is due Mrs. H. L. Scott and ladies of the post for the great success of the Christmas tree fête. A concert by the Knights of Columbus Choral Society and St. Paul's Boy Choir, James Dickinson director, was given in the administration building at Fort Myer, Tuesday, Dec. 29, by invitation of Chaplain O'Keefe, 5th Cav. It proved a great success.

Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Booth, U.S.A., are registered at the Willard, Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. Augustus F. Fechteler were luncheon hosts at Newport, R.I., on Christmas Day.

Major Theodore H. Low, U.S.M.C., of Washington, spent the holidays at his home in New Haven, Conn.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher is spending some time at the Muenchinger-King Cottage, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. and Mrs. Neil E. Nichols were luncheon hosts at the naval training station at Newport, R.I., on Dec. 27.

Col. and Mrs. Hobart K. Bailey, of Bridgeton, N.J., are at the Brighton, Washington, for a stay of two weeks.

Miss Julia Meyer, daughter of the former Secretary of the Navy, is the house guest of Miss Margaret Perin in Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. Roger Welles, of the Newport Training Station, are expecting Miss Louise Williston, of New York, as their guest this month.

Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A., retired, of 1353 Vine street, Denver, Colo., has been registered at the Gordon in Washington, D.C., during the past week.

Mrs. Bryden, of Winchester, Mass., mother of Lieut. William Bryden, U.S.A., spent Christmas with her daughter, Mrs. Ellsworth Meech, in Middletown, Conn.

Miss Watmough, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Mrs. Pierce Crosby, widow of Rear Admiral Crosby, U.S.N., at her Connecticut avenue residence in Washington.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Stephen L.H. Slocum, U.S.A., has returned to Washington, D.C., after spending the fall and early winter at the White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Lieut. and Mrs. P. K. Robottom, U.S.N., spent the Christmas holidays with the latter's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Fitzhugh Magruder, in Washington, D. C., returning to Norfolk, Va., on Dec. 30.

A charming picture of Miss Adeline Pendleton, daughter of Col. and Mrs. E. P. Pendleton, appears in the Washington Post for Dec. 27. Miss Pendleton is a debutante from the Army set in Washington this season.

Miss Beatrice Clover, Miss Francis Williams and Miss Pauline Kindleberger were among those assisting at the debuté ball of Miss Frances Travers, daughter of Mrs. Robert Travers, in Washington on Christmas Eve.

Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Symons were hosts at one of the most delightful of the holiday entertainments in Washington, D.C., on Christmas afternoon, when they gave a thé dansant for their youngest son, Mr. Noel Symons, who was home from college.

Col. and Mrs. Charles G. Treat gave an informal dance at their residence in Washington on Christmas night for their daughters the Misses Katharine and Margaret Treat. Their guests included many midshipmen and West Point cadets home for the holidays.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Franck Taylor Evans were "at home" at their quarters at the naval training station at Newport, R.I., on Christmas afternoon, when numerous guests from Newport and the naval base stations called to pay their respects. Mrs. Roger Welles, Mrs. Sewall Evans and Miss Katharine Knight assisted.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U.S.N., commander of the American Red Cross ship, has recently had the honor of having conferred upon him by the Emperor Joseph, the Red Cross medal of merit for his services in connection with the American Red Cross mission to the dual empire.

Mrs. Charles M. Pyne has arrived in Washington to spend some time with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Frederick Pyne, at her residence on Hopkins place, Washington. Miss Jones, of Elizabeth, N.J., is also the guest of Mrs. Pyne. Paymaster Pyne is now on duty on board the U.S.S. Michigan.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richard Wainwright entertained at an informal tea at their New Hampshire avenue residence in Washington on Dec. 31, as a farewell to their daughter, Mrs. Walter S. Turpin, who with her children leaves shortly to join Lieutenant Commander Turpin in Newport, R.I., where he is on duty at the War College.

Comdr. and Mrs. Edward S. Kellogg, who left Newport, R.I., on Dec. 22 for Manila, were the guests of honor at a farewell dinner given by Comdr. and Mrs. Edward H. Watson in Newport on Dec. 21. The other guests were Comdr. and Mrs. Carl T. Vogelgesang, Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Marsh, Capt. and Mrs. William S. Sims and Capt. and Mrs. Roger Welles.

Miss Katharine Knight, daughter of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., was hostess at an informal dance at their quarters at the Naval War College on Christmas night. The house was attractively decorated with Christmas greens and the guests included the young people from Newport, the training and torpedo stations and the bachelor officers stationed there.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richard Wainwright were hosts at a farewell reception for Major Gen. and Mrs. William W. Wotherspoon in Washington on Dec. 28, from four until seven. Mrs. Charles Treat and Mrs. Matthews served at the tea table and Mrs. Walter Turpin assisted in receiving. Major Gen. and Mrs. Wotherspoon left Washington on Dec. 30 for Albany, where the General has been appointed Superintendent of Public Works under Governor Whitman. Capt. and Mrs. Mark L. Bistol gave a farewell dinner for them on Dec. 28.

The ball for the benefit of the Navy Relief given at the Washington Navy Yard on Dec. 30 proved a brilliant success both socially and financially. Among the box holders were the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, the Admiral of the Navy and Mrs. Dewey, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Willard H. Brownson, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover, and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt. Comdr. Chester Wells, U.S.N., was chairman of the floor committee. The U.S. Marine Band and the band of the U.S.S. Mayflower played alternately for the dancing.

"The latest Army news from the War Department," says the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press and Times, "announces that Capt. William L. Luhn, of the 10th U.S. Cavalry, is detached from his regiment and assigned to duty in the Quartermasters Corps, said detail to take effect Jan. 11, 1915. Captain Luhn is at present with his troop, I, at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. During his station at Fort Ethan Allen he served as adjutant of the 10th Cavalry and also with his troop, and is one of the ablest and most popular officers in the regiment. He is a member of the Vermont Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and his companions in that organization as well as his host of friends in this state heartily congratulate him on his well merited detail."

Capt. and Mrs. Mason Gulick are registered at the Hotel Wolcott, N.Y.

Lieut. Comdr. Richard Dace White, U.S.N., and Mrs. White left New York Dec. 26 for Bermuda.

A son, John Lyman, was born to Lieut. R. E. Haines, Coast Art. Corps, and Mrs. Haines at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 24, 1914.

A son, Homer Collins Bagg, was born to Lieut. Homer A. Bagg, C.A.C., and Mrs. Bagg at Fort Moultrie, S.C., Dec. 24, 1914.

Mrs. Arthur C. Ducat has returned from a visit to Fort Leavenworth, and will be at home at the Westmoreland, Washington, D.C., for the remainder of the winter.

Col. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., Governor of the Canal Zone, arrived at New York Dec. 22, 1914, by the Panama Railroad steamship Panama, and later went on to Washington.

Mrs. Nelson E. Margetts leaves New York this week for Paris to join Captain Margetts, who is detailed as military observer to the French army. Mrs. Margetts is accompanied by her small daughter and nurse.

Mr. T. Coleman du Pont, of Wilmington, Del., who submitted to a serious operation Dec. 24, is making satisfactory progress toward recovery, and his condition is all that could be expected, according to physicians.

Capt. Frederick J. Herman, 9th U.S. Cav., is rapidly convalescing from the effects of a fall with his horse during a recent Russian ride at Naco, Ariz. Capt. and Mrs. Herman will spend a month's sick leave in Southern California during January.

Mrs. Wrey G. Farwell, who has been spending the Christmas holidays with her mother, Mrs. Ben White, of Washington, D.C., has gone to New York to join her husband, and will be the guest of Med. Dir. and Mrs. W. G. Farwell at 583 Riverside Drive.

First Lieut. Arthur W. Holderness, 9th U.S. Cav., is confined to his home at Twelfth street and D avenue, in Douglas, Ariz., suffering from a fracture of the bones of his left foot, caused by the fall of his horse while on patrol duty west of Naco on Dec. 12.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. U. Sebree, U.S.N., and their son, Lieut. J. B. Sebree, U.S.M.C., will leave Fayette, Mo., on Dec. 26, for their home at Coronado, Cal. Lieutenant Sebree is ordered to report for duty with the 4th Regiment of Marines, stationed at San Diego.

Alfred Armstrong McNamee spent the Christmas holidays at Fort Sheridan, Ill., with his parents, Major and Mrs. M. M. McNamee. He returns Jan. 3 to the Columbian Preparatory School in Washington. Major and Mrs. McNamee also had as guest Miss Mae McCabe, of St. Louis.

Miss Mercedes Rafferty, daughter of Col. and Mrs. William Carroll Rafferty, will make her debut at the dance given by Countess Leary Jan. 7 for Miss Astor Bristed, of New York. At the end of the winter season Mrs. Rafferty will bring Mercedes out at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Saxton, U.S.A., have arrived in Washington from the Philippines and are stopping with Mrs. Saxton's parents, Gen. and Mrs. E. A. Godwin, at their apartment in the Dresden. Captain Saxton has been detailed in the Quartermaster Corps and will be stationed in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Worden Graham, of Washington, D.C., gave a delightful reception and dance Christmas night in honor of their daughter and son-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. R. G. Payne, U.S.A., of Fort Howard, Md., who are visiting them for the holidays and will remain over to attend the charity ball Jan. 4.

Lieut. Col. John P. Finley, Mrs. Finley and Miss Finley are guests of Commodore E. C. Benedict on his steam yacht Oneida, sailing from New York city Jan. 2 on a two months' cruise. The itinerary includes Bermuda, West Indies, Porto Rico, Panama and the Pacific coast. Their address while absent will be care E. C. Benedict, 80 Broadway, New York city.

Commodore F. M. Bostwick, U.S.N., retired, with his daughter, Mrs. R. E. Carney, wife of Asst. Engr. R. E. Carney, U.S.N., retired, and her two children, returned from Europe Dec. 14 on the Fabre Line steamer Patria, having spent the past eight months abroad. They were in Interlaken at the outbreak of the war, and subsequently traveled in Switzerland and Italy, taking their steamer for home at Naples.

Representatives of the general committee of Burlington, Vt., called on Col. W. J. Nicholson, 2d U.S. Cav., of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Dec. 21, and extended through him to the people of the post a cordial invitation to share in the Christmas and New Year's festivities in connection with the municipal celebration. Colonel Nicholson expressed very hearty appreciation of the invitation and replied that he would convey the invitation for the committee to the post.

A meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held at Rauscher's, southwest corner Connecticut avenue and L street, N.W., Washington, Jan. 6, at eight o'clock p.m. The next annual banquet will be given at Rauscher's on the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1915, the thirty-third anniversary of the institution of the Commandery. An original paper entitled "A Glimpse of Sherman Fifty Years Ago" will be read by the author, Companion Bvt. Brig. Gen. Maxwell V. Z. Woodhull, U.S.V.

Jewels, heirlooms, curios from many lands, military trophies and personal jewelry, estimated to be worth \$10,000, of the late Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., have been stolen from the Chaffee home at 1 Chester place, Los Angeles, Cal. The crime is believed to have been committed while the Chaffee family was in the East attending the funeral of General Chaffee during the early part of November. Descriptions of the stolen jewels and trophies will be printed and sent to every police department in the United States.

Referring to the recent promotion of Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Dickman, 2d U.S. Cav., to colonel, the Burlington Free Press and Times says: "Probably no officer in the Army has seen more service, not only in the field but elsewhere, than Colonel Dickman, who is an able officer and a courteous gentleman. He is an honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School and of the Army War College, and has also served as Inspector General and upon the General Staff of the Army in Washington, D.C. During the several stations of the 3d Cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen Colonel Dickman made many friends among Burlington people, for he was always ready to render them every courtesy possible. The heartiest congratulations of his legion of friends in the Green Mountain State are extended to him upon his well merited promotion, and their best wishes for his continued advancement."

Major Frank C. Boggs, U.S.A., is registered at the Hotel Wolcott, New York, N.Y.

Mrs. Stanley L. James and daughter have gone to San Antonio, Texas, to spend the winter.

Mrs. Philip H. Torrey and children have joined Lieutenant Torrey, U.S.M.C., in Brooklyn, N.Y., for an indefinite stay.

Lieut. John A. Baird, U.S.A., of Fort Totten, N.Y., is with Capt. and Mrs. William Baird at the Westmoreland, Washington.

Lieut. Jesse D. Elliot, U.S.A., and Mrs. Elliot are in New York at the Hotel Astor for the New Year and the week-end following.

Major Harry H. Bandholtz, U.S.A., of Fort Porter, N.Y., was in New York early in the week and returned to Fort Porter after a short leave.

Joseph M. Carey, born at Careyhurst, Wyo., Dec. 23, 1914, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Davis, is a grandson of Gen. H. B. Freeman, U.S.A., and also of Governor Joseph M. Carey.

Major and Mrs. Carroll D. Buck were hosts at a delightful tea dance at their quarters at Washington Barracks on Dec. 28 for their daughters, the Misses Ruth and Inez Buck.

Miss Pauline B. Bradford, of Portsmouth, N.H., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Richardson, wife of Surg. R. Roller Richardson, U.S.N., at the U.S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Mrs. Montgomery M. Macomb, wife of Brigadier General Macomb, U.S.A., has been spending the Christmas holidays with her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Stephen B. Luce, at Newport, R.I.

The Washington Post for Dec. 27 publishes a picture of Miss Dorothy Anderson, daughter of Med. Dir. Frank Anderson, U.S.N., who has been spending the holidays with her parents in Washington.

Capt. Louis Mason Gulick, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Gulick spent the holidays at the Hotel Wolcott, New York, returning afterward to Washington. Ensign W. W. Bayley, U.S.N., is also at the Wolcott.

Lieut. John A. Baird, U.S.A., on a short leave from Fort Totten, N.Y., was a visitor in Washington at Christmas time, being the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William Baird, U.S.A., retired, at the Westmoreland.

Miss Catharine Rush Porter, daughter of Col. John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., entertained informally at tea at her I street residence in Washington, D.C., on Dec. 29 for her house guest, Miss Gladys Endicott, of New York.

Capt. James H. Perry, U.S.N., retired, who died Dec. 5, 1914, leaving at least \$10,000, gave all to his wife, Mrs. Ella Brooke Perry, of No. 420 West 118th street, New York, saying that he omitted naming his son in the belief that his wife would provide for him.

Admiral Dewey, of the Navy, celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday in Washington on Dec. 26, when the Secretary of the Navy, the chiefs of the bureaus in the Navy Department and many other officers called to pay their respects and offer their congratulations.

Surg. William Seaman, U.S.N., who has lately returned from Mexico, where he was attached to the Rhode Island, with Mrs. Seaman in New York at the Hotel Astor for a few days before going to Washington, where Surgeon Seaman is to report for duty to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

In the audience at the performance of the Yale Dramatic Association at the Columbia Theater in Washington, D.C., on Dec. 28, were Capt. and Mrs. John Gibbons, Mrs. Archibald Davis, Mrs. Richardson Clover, the Misses Clover, Miss Marion Oliver, Mrs. Henry W. Fitch, Miss Henrietta Fitch and Miss Gertrude Greely.

Many officers and cadets from West Point were visitors in New York at the Hotel Astor during the week, among the latter being Cadets Dean Hindnutt, Ralph Cousins, C. B. King, M. F. Davis, T. H. Hanley, H. J. Miller, V. E. Pritchard, C. H. Benedict, F. Goodman and Cadets Monsarratt, Dabney, Amory and Quesenberry.

Capt. H. C. Barnes, U.S.A., and Mrs. Barnes, of Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., are at the Hotel Astor in New York from West Point, where they passed the Christmas holiday with their son, Cadet H. C. Barnes, jr. Capt. and Mrs. Barnes will pass the New Year enjoying the festivities especially arranged for the visitors and permanent guests of the Hotel Astor, after which they will return to Fort Wright.

Miss Louise Clark, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. George R. Clark, U.S.N., made her debut at a large tea dance given at the Brighton in Washington on Dec. 28, being still another debutante added to the list from Navy circles this season. The ballroom where Mrs. Clark and Miss Clark received was elaborately decorated with palms, greens and the numerous bouquets sent the debutante. Mrs. Clark wore black velvet with a corsage bouquet of violets and Miss Clark a charming gown of white satin and lace and carried a colonial bouquet. Those assisting were Mrs. Edward E. Capehart, Mrs. Martin E. Trench, Mrs. Marion Butler, Mrs. Carlo B. Brittain, Mrs. Ward Denys and Mrs. John A. Hoogewerf, Miss Pocahontas Butler, Miss Mary Lord Andrews, Miss Dorothy Drake, Miss Gwendolyn Denys and Miss Gladys Kibbey. Capt. and Mrs. Clark later entertained the receiving party at a buffet supper at their residence in Leroy place.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. F. Worthington, U.S.N., entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner at their residence on Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N.Y., in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Usher, Naval Constr. and Mrs. W. J. Baxter, Dr. and Mrs. French and Mr. and Mrs. Dana, of Brooklyn Heights. Mrs. W. J. Baxter and the Misses Baxter were among those entertained at dinner on board the New Jersey as the guests of Ensign Buckmaster before the hop in the Boston Navy Yard Dec. 18. Capt. and Mrs. Rush gave a beautiful dance at the commandant's residence for their daughter, Miss Catharine Rush, on the evening of Dec. 23. The decorations were in red and green, with small Christmas trees here and there. There were many Boston society people present, besides a large number of Navy people. Supper was served at small tables at twelve o'clock, and the thoroughly successful party was over at three, everyone having had a most enjoyable time.

Mrs. Francis S. Nash, wife of Medical Director Nash, U.S.N., and Miss Caroline Nash entertained at one of the largest and most delightful of the Christmas festivities given in Washington during the holidays, being a tea dance at Rauscher's on Dec. 26. The ballrooms were decorated with Christmas greens. Mrs. Nash wore a handsome gown of black velvet with corsage bouquet of orchids, and Miss Nash a charming gown of pompadour silk and carried an armful of pink roses. Among those assisting were Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Mrs. Edward Eberle, Mrs. George Barnett, Mrs. Dudley Knox, Mrs. David Le Breton, Miss Marion Leutze, Miss Alex-

andrine Fitch, Miss Elizabeth Wiley, Miss Dorothy Masen, Miss Beatrice Clover and Miss McCalla.

"For the first time in the history of the game has an Army girl been rated as one of the ten leading tennis players in the United States," writes a correspondent. "This honor belongs to the daughter of Col. Robert C. Van Vliet, 4th U.S. Inf. Sarita Van Vliet, who is now Mrs. Wood, wife of Lieut. David P. Wood, 16th Inf., has long been considered the leading woman player of the Army, but this year has played such a remarkable game in California, the land of good players, that she has attained the position so coveted by all tennis players. The victories which placed her among the top notchers of tennisdom were: The city of San Francisco championship; the Central California championship; and the California State championship. When it is considered that Mrs. Wood is five feet two and weighs 105 pounds, and had to defeat such magnificent players as Miss Anita Meyers, Miss Helen Baker and Mrs. Niemeyer, of the Pacific coast, her playing appears the more wonderful. Colonel Van Vliet's son, paired with Miss Tennant, won the mixed doubles of the Pacific coast, defeating pairs headed by William Johnston and E. Tottrell, both of whom are rated in the leading ten men players of the United States. Mrs. Wood has set a mark for other Army girls to shoot at and intends to have a try at the national championship held at Philadelphia."

At the time of the passing of Rear Admiral Mahan, U.S.N., we mentioned his Christian life and the fact that he found nothing in strong religious convictions inconsistent with a virile advocacy of national military preparedness. In speaking of the Admiral, The Living Age, the Protestant Episcopal journal of Milwaukee, Wis., thus referred to his work for spreading the truths of Christianity and the influence of the Church, a task which beautifully illustrates how simply and unostentatiously the great naval historian combined the sincerity of the Churchman with the intense ardor of a true patriot: "Admiral Mahan was not only a good admiral; he was also a good Churchman. He was not only capable in making war; he was also enthusiastic in making peace. He was an interested member of the Joint Commission on Christian Unity, and attended the meetings of that commission during the late General Convention in New York. He was a man of deep spirituality. Two nations, at war, are said to be working on the strategic plans set forth by Admiral Mahan in his naval books, and many souls are securing inward peace through reading his intensely devotional book, 'The Harvest Within.' Like Lord Roberts, whose death so shortly preceded his, Admiral Mahan was a man of earnest prayer. Honored in many nations, distinguished among the great ones of the earth, the recipient of degrees from Oxford and Cambridge as well as from several American colleges, he was modest and unassuming, the Christian gentleman, to the last."

It is incidents like the following, related by the London Daily Mail, that make thoughtful men realize some of the great virtues which are developed amid the very bloodshed of battle: The wife of a colonel was making the round of a Liverpool hospital and stopped at the bedside of a wounded Highlander—a very bad case. The gallant fellow, one of whose legs had been recently amputated, was toying with a German helmet, evidently a trophy of war. "Well," said the visitor, "I suppose you killed your man?" "Well, naw," modestly replied the soldier. "You see, it was like this. He lay on the field pretty near me with an awfu' bad wound. I was losin' a lot o' blood fra' this leg o' mine, but I managed to crawl up to him an' bound him up as best I could. He did the same for me. A' this, o' course, wi' nawthin' at a' said between us, for I knew nae German an' the ither man not a word o' English. When he'd done, no' seein' hoo else tae thank him, I just smiled, an' by way o' token handed him my Glengarry, an' he smiled back an' gave me his helmet."

In the Christmas menu of Co. F, 3d U.S. Inf., on duty at Madison Barracks, N.Y., is a brief, but interesting history of the company, which was first organized Sept. 4, 1792. Since that date the company has taken part in sixty-three battles or engagements, the first of which was June 30, 1794, at Fort Recovery, Ohio, and the last near San Jose, P.I., April 22, 1901. First Lieut. George K. Wilson commands the company, and the head non-coms. are 1st Sergt. Walter Chamberlain and Q.M. Sergt. Daniel J. O'Brien. The menu was as follows: Oyster cocktails; celery, saltines, Pabst's, olives; roast Vermont turkey, oyster dressing, giblet gravy, cranberry sauce; baked ham, Virginia style, with wine sauce; creamed corn, French peas, mashed potatoes, candied sweet potatoes; plum pudding, brandy sauce; mince pie, apple pie, chocolate cake, jelly roll, coconut cake; strawberry ice cream; mixed nuts, cluster raisins, assorted candies, apples, bananas, oranges; coffee, cigars and cigarettes.

Although out on the border at San Ysidro, Cal., Troop L, 1st Cavalry, enjoyed a good Christmas feed. The bill of fare was as follows: Breakfast—Bacon and eggs; fried potatoes; bread, butter and coffee. Dinner—Roast turkey with oyster dressing, giblet gravy, cranberry sauce; mashed potatoes, green peas, sweet corn; tomato catsup, Chow-chow pickles, sweet pickles, celery, green onions; bread, butter; coffee; mince pie; oranges, bananas, mixed candies, mixed nuts, and beer. The officers of the company are Capt. J. G. Harbord, 1st Lieut. W. C. McChord, 1st Sergt. William McEwan, Mess Sergt. Corpl. John P. Welsh.

In the New York Times of Dec. 27 Capt. John Clark Wilson, U.S.N., retired, discusses the reasons why the United States should get ready and the best measures to adopt in doing so. In the New York Sun of the same date Admiral Fletcher, commander of the Atlantic Battle Fleet, tells what the Navy represents in way of readiness and capacity to meet a crisis.

Second Lieut. Frank H. Hicks, 1st U.S. Cav., who has resigned from the Army to take effect Jan. 14, was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in 1907, being assigned to the 8th Cavalry. He is on duty with the 1st Cavalry at the Presidio of Monterey.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

"Progress of the War" appears on page 566.

Christmas Day was marked by heavy fighting in both Belgium and France, in spite of reports that the armies would observe an unofficial truce. Here and there the combatants found time to enjoy the luxuries and comforts that Paris and Berlin and London had generously provided, but there were attacks and counter attacks and scarcely a break in the cannonading and rifle fire.

Christmas gifts to the French soldiers consisted chiefly of woollen clothing and boxes of delicacies. The more prosperous givers added field glasses, wrist watches, sleeping bags and campaign conveniences. The transportation of these gifts to the front was accomplished by the military authorities by means of long supply trains which began this work early in December. It is reported that each Belgian soldier at the front received a box of twenty-five cigars, the gift of King Albert, and that the British military authorities took over all the plum puddings in Paris shops and sent them to the British troops at the front. The King and Queen of England sent Christmas cards sufficient for every British soldier and sailor at the front. The wounded received a separate card inscribed: "May you soon be restored to health." The Belgian refugees in France, especially the children, were overfed with Christmas dinners. Mme. Poincaré, wife of the French President, sent 3,000 packages of toys, candy and clothing to as many children of the portions of Alsace-Lorraine retaken by the French. Great numbers of packages for German prisoners in France were received from Germany and delivered by the French government. Similar packages were sent to French prisoners in Germany.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland on Dec. 23 signed a bill for a war loan of \$110,000,000. She informed the Finance Minister she would personally underwrite \$1,000,000 of the amount. The naval budget of Holland also was passed.

During the course of an interpellation at Tokio, Japan, Dec. 24, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Takaaki Kato, declared that no country had asked Japan to send an army to Europe. The War Minister, Lieutenant General Oka, however, said that the Japanese had sent arms to Europe to the value of 10,000,000 yen (\$5,000,000).

Amsterdam reports that three 42 centimeter howitzers arrived at Cologne on Dec. 22 from the Krupp works at Essen, which will be sent to the German base at Thorn for use against Warsaw.

The precise number of wounded treated at French hospitals between Sept. 15 and Nov. 30 was 489,733, according to a report submitted on Dec. 22 by M. Troussaint, chairman of the army committee, to the French Chamber of Deputies. Of this total 2.48 per cent. died.

An official communication issued by the French Minister of Marine Dec. 24, 1914, says: "An Austrian submarine fired two torpedoes at a French armored cruiser in the Strait of Otranto, one of them exploding forward. The damage done to the vessel was unimportant. None of the cruiser's crew was injured."

An official telegram from Vienna Dec. 24 says: "The French submarine Curie was fired upon by our coast batteries without having been able to deliver any attack. The men of her crew were imprisoned. Our submarine the No. 12 attacked on Dec. 21 a French squadron composed of sixteen ships in the Otranto Channel. The submarine twice successfully torpedoed two battleships of the Courbet type, but the consequent confusion among the hostile squadron, the dangerous proximity of some of the ships and the high sea running rendered it impossible for the submarine to establish with certainty the fate of the torpedoed ships."

The Italian press, Dec. 26, 1914, states, according to advices to the Matin, that a French submarine belonging to the fleet of Vice Admiral Lapeyriere has been sunk while attempting to torpedo Austrian battleships in the Austrian naval base of Pola. The crew, it is stated, were rescued and taken prisoners.

A British torpedo-boat destroyer went ashore early Dec. 27, 1914, on the coast of Kingsbarns, Scotland, six miles southeast of St. Andrews. Her crew was saved by lifeboats. The destroyer was steaming south from Aberdeen to the Firth of Forth and in the darkness and without shore lights lost her bearings.

The Russian Admiralty received information Dec. 26 that the German cruiser Hertha and a German mine layer have been sunk in the Baltic. In the absence of further information it is believed by the Admiralty officials that the Hertha was protecting the mine layer while the latter was operating along the Russian coast and that she was overtaken by a Russian cruiser. The Hertha was a protected cruiser launched in 1897, and was reconstructed in 1907. She displaced 5,791 tons and had a speed of nineteen knots. Her armament comprised two 8.2-inch, six 5.9-inch and eight 3.4-inch guns and three torpedo tubes. She had a complement of 473 officers and men.

Captain von Muller, late of the German cruiser Emden, destroyed by the Australian cruiser Sydney, has been permitted by the British navy authorities to forward the following report to Berlin on the destruction of his ship: "The English cruiser Sydney approached the Cocos Island at full speed when a landing party of the Emden was about to destroy the cable. The engagement of the two cruisers started immediately. Our gunnery was good at first, but soon the fire of the heavy English guns commenced to tell and caused heavy losses to our men. The ammunition ran short and we had to cease firing. Although the steering apparatus was damaged by the enemy's fire, we tried to get within torpedo range of the Sydney. This maneuver, however, failed, since the smokestacks were destroyed, and thus the speed of the Emden was greatly reduced. The ship therefore had to be beached. Meanwhile the landing party had succeeded in getting away aboard a schooner lying near the island. The English cruiser pursued them, but returned in the afternoon and shelled the wreck of the Emden. To avoid further bloodshed I surrendered with the rest of the crew. The losses of the Emden are as follows: Six officers, four deck officers, twenty-six non-commissioned officers and ninety-three men dead; one non-commissioned officer and seven men severely wounded."

One example of the loss to German and Austrian ships in being excluded from the use of the seas by the warships of Great Britain, France and Japan is given in an interesting article in the Boston (Mass.) Globe of Dec. 20, which tells of the idle ships at that port. In summing up the article we find that there are seven German and Austrian steamers interned at Boston. They are:

Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Köln, Ochensfels, Willehad and Wittekind, North German Lloyd; Amerika and Cincinnati, Hamburg-American Line, and Erny, Austrian liner. Estimated value of ships, \$12,000,000; aggregate number of crews, 1,200; loss of earnings, per day, \$10,000; cost of maintaining vessels and crews, per day, including salaries and wages, \$1,500.

During the first four months of the European war fifty-four British foreign going ships, valued at \$11,400,000, with cargoes worth \$18,800,000, were captured or destroyed by the enemy. These are the official figures of the Liverpool and London War Risks Insurance Association. According to these figures the losses for four months were 1.23 per cent. of the total number of vessels, 1.49 per cent. of their total value, and 0.94 per cent. of the total value of cargoes carried. This would indicate that vessels could have been insured at a rate of 0.37 per cent. monthly, and their cargoes at a rate of 0.94 per cent. The rates fixed by the government at the beginning of the war were 0.72 for vessels and 1.24 for cargoes. This shows a snug margin of profit for underwriters.

Total losses to Scandinavian shipping through mine disasters were as follows up to the middle of December, 1914: Sweden, eight ships and sixty lives; Denmark, six vessels and six lives; Norway, five vessels and six lives. To this total must also be added Holland, with three vessels and fifteen lives. The total financial loss for the twenty-two ships and their cargoes will reach nearly ten million dollars.

The Petrograd Novoe Vremya is sceptical about the hundred corps of which the Germans boast. It believes that they have only the equivalent of eighty-seven or eighty-eight, including Landsturm, but thinks that a large number must remain in the interior to provide for drafts and cadres.

The boot manufacturers in the Northampton district, England, have been informed that the government require 200,000 pairs of boots a week for the army. Such a prodigious demand cannot be wholly met, but the boot trade is actually supplying 140,000 new pairs a week to the government.

Early in September Mr. Robert Wallace, K.C., commenting upon the lightness of the calendar at London Sessions, said that "the spirit of restraint which has come over the people is perfectly marvelous." In the three months that have passed since then this spirit of restraint has become even more marked. Crimes of violence are rare. At the present Sessions of the Central Criminal Court there is no charge of murder or manslaughter and only one case of attempted murder. One explanation to this experience, which is similar to that noted in this country during our Civil War, is that given by a London magistrate, who tells us that "the criminal is a patriot. There is a genuine feeling of public spirit to be noticed to-day among those whom we call the criminal classes. Not only the graver forms of crime—those attended by violence, for example—but the most casual type of offense is less common than in the time of peace. The same moral improvement of the criminal was noticed—though not in so marked a degree—during the South African war. The criminal, like the honest citizen, is impressed by the war conditions, which make it every man's duty to give as little trouble as possible."

Writing in Le Journal of Paris on the subject of amputations in the present war, Dr. Henry de Varigny, a noted French surgeon, says: "The proportion of amputations is very small in this war when compared with those of forty and fifty years ago. The progress which has been made in surgery eliminates almost entirely all minor amputations. Out of 7,000 wounded which were received in the Vichy Hospital during the month of November only 600 amputations were made, an average of twenty a day. In the Franco-Prussian war in 1870 the ratio was at least forty per cent. This is due to the fact that the emergency treatment on the field has been so improved that the danger of infection is almost entirely eliminated." Each French soldier carries his own iodine, and now it is to be furnished to the British troops, thanks to two anonymous givers. Every man will have in his kit his own iodine in a neat little ampoule put up by English manufacturers, very easy to carry, and so simple in application that the wounded man, or his neighbor, can dress a slight wound instantly. The importance of this immediate dressing it is difficult to overrate, since small wounds from bullets, shrapnel or shell fragments may equally with more severe wounds develop septic conditions during the interval that may elapse before they are dressed.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the estimates for the military establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, reported the Army Appropriation bill (H.R. 20347) on Dec. 29, with the recommendation that it do pass.

The total estimates submitted are \$104,124,511.99. The amount appropriated for the last fiscal year was \$101,019,212.50. The accompanying bill carries \$101,144,588.23, a reduction of \$2,979,923.76 from the estimates.

There is one new item of appropriation in the bill. The sum of \$50,000 is appropriated for the manufacture and purchase of armored motor cars.

There is but little legislation in this bill. The legislation proposed pertains entirely to the administration of the appropriation law.

On page 3 of the bill is a proviso which reads—

Provided further, That the actual and necessary expenses of officers of the Army who, after July 1, 1914, have been on duty abroad for the purpose of observing operations of armies of foreign states at war, and of officers who may hereafter be on duty abroad for that purpose, shall be paid out of the appropriation for contingencies of the military information section, General Staff Corps, upon certificates of the Secretary of War that the expenditures were necessary for obtaining military information; and the amount appropriated for such contingencies by an act entitled, "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915," approved April 27, 1914, is increased to \$26,000.

On page 7 of the bill is a proviso which reads—

Provided, That not more than \$500 of the foregoing [Signal Service] shall be used for the cost of special technical instruction of officers of said section.

On page 8 of the bill is a proviso which reads—

Provided, That hereafter the Secretary of War is authorized to appoint such number of quartermaster sergeants, Quartermaster Corps, not to exceed the number provided for by law, as he may deem necessary for the interest of the service, said quartermaster sergeants to be selected from the most competent non-commissioned officers of the Army, who shall have served therein at least five years, three years of such service having been rendered as non-commissioned officers, and whose character and education shall fit them to take charge of public property and to act as clerks and assistants to the proper officers of the Army in charge of public property.

This proviso was carried in the law last year; the only

change is that the word "hereafter" is inserted, making the provision permanent law.

On page 10 of the bill is a proviso which reads—

Provided, That the enlisted force of the Quartermaster Corps shall consist of not to exceed fifteen master electricians, 380 sergeants (first class), 1,240 sergeants, 600 corporals, 2,920 privates (first class), 750 privates, and ninety-five cooks, all of whom shall receive the same pay and allowances as enlisted men of corresponding grades in the Signal Corps of the Army, and shall be assigned to such duties pertaining to the Quartermaster Corps as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

General Aleshire explained that "this proviso was put in last year, but this year he finds that the number fixed does not quite meet the requirements of the Service. The number recommended in this bill will meet the requirements of the Service for perhaps five years, although it is impossible to tell exactly how we want the grades to be."

On page 15 are provisos which apply to the much vexed question of heat and light allowances, as follows:

Provided, That hereafter, at places where there are no public quarters available, commutation for the authorized allowance therefor shall be paid to commissioned officers, acting dental surgeons, veterinarians, and pay clerks at the rate of \$12 per room per month; and, when specifically authorized by the Secretary of War, to nurses (female) and enlisted men at the rate of \$15 per month, or in lieu thereof he may, in his discretion, rent quarters for the use of said nurses and enlisted men when so on duty.

Provided further, That hereafter the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, hire quarters for commissioned officers, acting dental surgeons, veterinarians, and pay clerks on duty with troops where there are no public quarters available, when in his opinion the commutation above provided for is inadequate, and when quarters are so furnished no commutation therefor shall be paid.

Provided further, That hereafter heat and light for the authorized allowance of quarters of commissioned officers, acting dental surgeons, veterinarians, pay clerks, nurses (female), and enlisted men, when on duty where there are no public quarters available, will be commuted at rates fixed by the Secretary of War and paid with and as a part of commutation of quarters, which rates shall, as nearly as possible, be computed upon a reimbursable basis.

Provided further, That hereafter the Secretary of War may determine where and when there are no public quarters available within the meaning of this act.

Other provisos read:

Provided further, That hereafter whenever contracts which are not to be performed within sixty days are made on behalf of the Government by the Quartermaster General, or by officers of the Quartermaster Corps authorized to make them, and are in excess of \$500 in amount, such contracts shall be reduced to writing and signed by the contracting parties with their names at the end thereof. In all other cases contracts shall be entered into under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Quartermaster General.

Provided, That all the money heretofore appropriated under the titles Subsistence of the Army, Regular Supplies—Quartermaster Corps, Incidental Expenses—Quartermaster Corps, Transportation of the Army and its Supplies, Water and Sewers at Military Posts, and Clothing and Camp and Garrison Equipment shall be disbursed and accounted for by officers and agents of the Quartermaster Corps as "Supplies, Services and Transportation, Quartermaster Corps," and for that purpose shall constitute one fund; provided further, That hereafter funds appropriated for support of the Army may be used for the procurement of supplies to be held in store for issue to the Army during subsequent fiscal years: Provided further, That articles of serviceable quartermaster property may be sold by the Quartermaster General of the Army to officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, for their use in the public service, in the same manner as these articles are now sold to officers of the Army.

There are a few other legislative provisions of a minor character carried in the bill.

FOR A NAVAL VOLUNTEER FORCE.

H.R. 20344, Mr. Parker of New Jersey.—That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Navy to raise and keep up a force of men, not exceeding 50,000, to be called "naval volunteers," such men to be enlisted from among seafaring men and others who may be deemed suitable for service, and such volunteers shall be enlisted for five years.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of Navy shall provide facilities whereby such volunteers as may appear and report shall be instructed, trained and exercised on shore or on board any ship at such times and places and under command of such officers as the said Secretary may think fit, and whereby such volunteers may also be examined and certified as to their fitness as officers of such force and of merchant vessels, and such naval volunteer when in actual service, or when training as aforesaid, shall be entitled to pay and allowances for actual service in the Navy, and shall be subject to the discipline of the Navy, as fully as if regularly enlisted therein, and shall be organized, armed and uniformed as may be provided from time to time by regulation.

Sec. 3. That in order to encourage the merchant marine and the employment of such naval volunteers therein, there shall be paid to the owners or charterers of any vessel of the United States, which shall be engaged in foreign trade or in the deep-sea fisheries, for every naval volunteer actually employed and serving on such vessel during every deep-sea fishing voyage or foreign-trade voyage the monthly sums hereinafter provided for for every month of the duration of such voyage: Provided, however, That no such payment shall be made unless such naval volunteer shall have been in actual training, as mentioned in Sec. 2, for a period equal to at least as many months as the years or fractions of a year that he shall have been enrolled and enlisted as such naval volunteer: And provided further, That he shall have been certified as fit for the office or position held by him on such merchant or fishing vessel.

The Secretary of the Navy shall, from time to time, fix the rates of pay aforesaid for various grades, which rates shall not be above \$30 a month for any grade up to petty officers, nor above \$40 a month for engineers or mates, nor above \$50 a month for captain, and which rates may be graded according to character and size of vessel, kind of voyage, and grade of service as may be deemed best by the Secretary of the Navy, and one-quarter of the sums above stated shall be payable on account of naval volunteers engaged in the coasting trade upon like terms and conditions, as above provided.

Sec. 4. That whenever such voyage shall be in a steam vessel and her time between ports on such voyage shall represent a speed of over twelve knots an hour on the shortest course between such ports, then the pay in the last section mentioned shall be increased in proportion as the speed represented by such time bears to twelve knots: Provided, That such vessel shall have been built or strengthened and kept in condition as may be fixed by naval regulations and to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy: Provided further, That the owner of such vessel shall have entered into bond or agreement satisfactory to such Secretary that such vessel may be taken by the United States at an appraisal of its fair value whenever the President shall declare an emergency that renders such taking advisable.

Other Bills Before Congress appear on page 570.

At the second meeting of the National Security League, recently organized in New York, the following committees were announced by the chairman, S. Stanwood Menken: On the Navy—J. Bernard Walker, chairman; R. W. Neesser, Herbert Satterlee, W. Butler Duncan, William McAdoo, Beekman Winthrop and Roland R. Riggs. On the Army—Col. W. C. Church, Frederick W. Huidekoper, Gen. Francis Vinton Green, Gen. George R. Dyer, T. S. Hubbard, W. H. Childs, George Haven Putnam, George H. Gaston, Jr., Frederic R. Coudert, J. G. White, John F. O'Rourke and Capt. Mark E. Hanna; the chairman of this committee will be an-

nounced later. On the Militia—Col. Charles E. Lydecker, chairman; Colgate Hoyt, Jr., J. Mayhew Wainwright, Reginald H. Sayre, George Gordon Battle and Frank Sullivan Smith. On the Extension of Branches of the League's Work—Lawrence F. Abbott, chairman; A. B. Humphreys, John K. Iselin, William R. Corwine, Rodman Gilder, Elmer Thompson, Frederick A. Stokes, J. Beaumont Spense, Albert R. Ledoux, Major Loveland and William F. Dix. Committee on Legislation—William T. Hornaday, chairman; F. R. Coudert, F. J. Brown, C. E. Manierre, Richard Harding Davis, W. Morgan Shuster, J. Sergeant Cram, Horace E. Deming, Cambridge Livingston, Elihu Root, Jr., C. C. Nadall, Talcott Williams and R. Floyd Clark.

In a speech at the opening of the Japanese Imperial Diet Baron Kato, Minister for Foreign Affairs, said: "Previous to the rupture of our diplomatic relations with Germany the German government, on the pretext that they were protecting the Japanese, detained many of them in different parts of the country, and even in some cases incarcerated them. The German government ignored the protest of our representative in Berlin against such treatment, and they flatly refused his repeated request to be allowed to visit the places where Japanese subjects were interned. The Imperial Government having requested the United States Government to protect the Imperial Embassy in Berlin and Japanese interests in Germany, the United States Government willingly consented, and as the result of the kindly and timely action taken by them the great majority of the Japanese in detention were released. It is believed that there are some still detained, for whose release we shall have to rely upon the further good offices of the United States Government. We deeply appreciate and are sincerely grateful to the United States Government for their good-will."

Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, who returned from Europe recently, in reply to the question "have you a \$25,000,000 contract with Great Britain to supply shell and shrapnel?" said he had several contracts with foreign nations, but declined to state their nature. "To my personal knowledge," said Mr. Schwab, "\$300,000,000 of contracts have been placed in this country from Europe, and they have all to be completed before December, 1915." It is reported the Winchester Arms Company are proposing to spend \$1,000,000 on an additional plant to enable them to supply the enormous orders for arms that are coming to them from Europe and will continue to come after the war is over, and the nations engaged in it find it necessary to replenish their supplies of war material. Russia is buying largely in this country.

"I guess we old veterans can sing whatever we feel like, whenever we happen to feel like it," was the statement of former Dept. Comdr. Thomas McKee, as he closed his address at the regular meeting of Kit Carson Post, G.A.R., in Washington, D.C., Dec. 23, during a reception in honor of Governor-elect Frank B. Willis, of Ohio. And so, when A. E. Lang, of the Sons of Veterans, had finished the first verse of "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary," every voice in the hall swelled the chorus and the swinging marching song went on to the very end. Among other special guests was Brig. Gen. John J. O'Connell, U.S.A., retired, who spoke briefly as to the need of the country for patriotic organizations.

THE ARMY.

S.O., DEC. 31, 1914, WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. Kenneth B. Harman, O.D., relieved station New York city and assigned station Sandy Hook Proving Ground, effective Jan. 1, 1915.

Capt. George E. Goodrich, 30th Inf., expiration present leave will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks and there await regiment.

Capt. Glen E. Edgerton, C.E., on leave, assigned temporary duty at Washington in connection with work of Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska.

First Lieuts. Robert L. Meador and Charles T. Smart, 9th Inf., relieved from assignment that regiment.

Leave granted 1st Lieut. Willis Shippin, C.A.C., is extended one month.

Capt. Fulton Q. C. Gardner, C.A.C., relieved from assignment to 135th Co. and placed on unassigned list.

A board of Medical Corps, to consist of Major Edwin W. Rich and Capt. George P. Peed, is appointed to meet at Galveston Jan. 11, 1915, for purpose of conducting preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in Medical Corps of Army.

Second Lieut. Olin O. Ellis, Inf., unassigned, is attached to 18th Infantry, upon expiration of present leave, and will join regiment.

The name of Major Marcus D. Cronin, 24th Inf., is placed on list of detached officers, Feb. 1, 1915, and the name of Major Charles H. Martin, Inf., removed therefrom, Jan. 31, 1915. Major Martin is relieved from duty with Militia of Oregon and assigned to 18th Infantry, Feb. 1, 1915, and will join regiment.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr., from Omaha, Neb., to Galveston, Texas, for temporary duty with the 5th Brigade. (Dec. 26, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Major Herbert A. White, J.A., from duty in office of the Judge Advocate General to Canal Zone and for duty as judge advocate. (Dec. 28, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Leave two months, at once, granted Capt. Charles L. Latham, Q.M.C., now in San Francisco. (Dec. 18, Western D.)

Sick leave three months to Capt. Irving J. Carr, Q.M.C. (Dec. 24, War D.)

Capt. Frederick W. Van Duyn, Q.M.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty. (Dec. 23, War D.)

Leave one month, about Dec. 20, 1914, to Capt. Kenzie W. Walker, Q.M.C. (Dec. 18, 2d Div.)

Capt. W. S. Wood, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in that corps, Dec. 29, 1914, and is assigned to the 2d Field Artillery and will join Dec. 30. (Dec. 29, War D.)

Par. 5, S.O. 301, War D., Dec. 22, 1914, relating to Q.M. Serpts. William D. Smith, Benjamin Lafferty and William Reuter, Q.M.C., is revoked. (Dec. 28, War D.)

Sergt. Alfred C. Miller, Q.M.C., Fort Wood, N.Y., to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty. (Dec. 26, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Lieut. Col. Euclid B. Frick, M.C., having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to duty and announced as division surgeon, 3d Division, with station in San Francisco as sanitary inspector and assistant to the department surgeon, Western Department. (Dec. 14, Western D.)

Capt. Joseph Casper, M.C., Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to camp at San Ysidro for temporary duty, relieving Capt. Levy M. Hathaway, M.C., who when thus relieved will report for duty at Fort Baker, Cal. (Dec. 14, Western D.)

On arrival of Troops B, D and L, 1st Cavalry, at San Diego, Cal., Capt. Levy M. Hathaway, M.C., will stand relieved from further temporary duty with those troops and will report for duty at Fort Baker, Cal. (Dec. 18, Western D.)
 Par. 9, S.O. 233, Western D., Dec. 14, 1914, directing Capt. Joseph Casper, M.C., Presidio of San Francisco, to proceed to camp at San Ysidro, Cal., for temporary duty to relieve Capt. Levy M. Hathaway, M.C., is revoked. (Dec. 18, Western D.)
 First Lieut. Leopold Mitchell, M.C., from further temporary duty as surgeon of the transport Sheridan when his services are no longer required and will then return to proper station, Fort Lawton. (Dec. 16, Western D.)
 Major Albert E. Truby, M.C., from further temporary duty with Evacuation Hospital No. 1, Galveston, Texas, to his proper station, Fort Jay, N.Y. (Dec. 26, War D.)
 Capt. Clarence H. Connor, M.C., from further temporary duty at Galveston, Texas, to Fort Wood, N.Y. (Dec. 26, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Leave one month, at once, to 1st Lieut. Albert H. Eber, M.R.C. (Dec. 16, Western D.)
 First Lieut. Harry Q. Fletcher, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to home and is relieved from active duty. (Dec. 24, War D.)
 Leave one month, upon his arrival in the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Everett A. Anderson, M.R.C. (Dec. 26, War D.)
 The resignation by 1st Lieut. Howard Lilienthal, M.R.C., of his commission has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 26, 1914. (Dec. 26, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Edward A. Lovely, jr., H.C., from further duty on the transport Sheridan when his services are no longer required, to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for temporary duty. (Dec. 17, Western D.)
 Sergt. John H. Butler, H.C., Knoxville, Tenn., from further duty with Militia of Tennessee, to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty with Field Hospital No. 1. (Dec. 23, E.D.)
 Upon abandonment of Evacuation Hospital No. 1, Galveston, Texas, the following enlisted men of Hospital Corps will be sent to stations designated for duty: Sergt. 1st Class Thomas P. Davison to Fort Dade, Fla.; Sergt. William F. Sliney to Field Hospital Co. No. 6, Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C.; Sergts. Walter E. Fender and Bernhard Leonard to Ambulance Co. No. 6, Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C.; Sergt. Howard S. Robertson to Fort Crockett, Texas. (Dec. 29, War D.)
 Upon abandonment of Evacuation Hospital No. 1, Galveston, Texas, Sergts. 1st Class Robert B. Irving and Thomas F. Donovan and Sergt. Henry B. Lester, H.C., will be reported to commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to station. (Dec. 29, War D.)
 Sergt. Thomas G. Bond, H.C., Fort Logan, Colo., to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (Dec. 29, War D.)
 Sergt. 1st Class Charles W. Coryell, H.C., Fort Sill, Okla., will be sent to Texas City, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 28, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. D. C. KINGMAN, C.E.

Capt. Richard Park, C.E., in addition to his other duties will report to the commanding general, Western Department, for duty as assistant to the engineer of that department. (Dec. 23, War D.)
 Major Amos A. Fries, C.E., in addition to his other duties, will proceed to and take station at Portland, Ore., about Jan. 6, 1915, to relieve Lieut. Col. Charles H. McKinstry, C.E., temporarily of the duties in his charge pertaining to the 2d Portland Engineer District, during the latter's absence on sick leave. (Dec. 26, War D.)
 Capt. Theodore H. Dillon, C.E., is relieved station at The Dalles, Ore., about Dec. 31, 1914; proceed to and take station at Portland, Ore., connection present duties. (Dec. 29, War D.)
 Following changes in stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered:
 Capt. Robert R. Ralston relieved duty office of Chief of Engineers, such time as his services can be spared; proceed to Cincinnati, Ohio, for station and duty.
 Capt. Alvin B. Barber relieved duty and station at San Francisco, Jan. 30, 1915; to Washington, D.C., for station and duty. (Dec. 29, War D.)
 Sergt. James J. Gibney, Co. M, 3d Battalion of Engineers, is relieved further duty with Militia of Ohio, Jan. 9, 1915, and will be sent to Texas City, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 29, War D.)
 Sergt. George R. Spalding, Co. H, 2d Battalion of Engineers, Texas City, Texas, is detailed to duty in connection with Militia of Ohio, Jan. 9, 1915, and will be sent to Cleveland, Ohio. (Dec. 29, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, O.D.

Following changes in stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department are ordered:
 Capt. Harry B. Jordan relieved duty at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., Jan. 15, 1915; proceed to and take station at San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, relieving Major John H. Rice from command of that arsenal and from duty as ordnance officer, Southern Department.
 Major Rice will repair to Washington, D.C., and take station for duty in office Chief of Ordnance, relieving Major Leroy T. Hillman.
 Major Hillman will proceed to and take station at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., for duty, relieving Major Lucian B. Moody.
 Major Moody will proceed to and take station at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., for duty.
 Lieut. Col. Jay E. Hoffer is relieved duty at Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., Jan. 25, 1915, and will then repair to Washington, D.C., take station and report to Chief of Ordnance for duty in his office, relieving Major Edward P. O'Hern.
 Major O'Hern will proceed to and take station at Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., for duty.
 Major William I. Westervelt is relieved duty at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., and will proceed to and take station at Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 29, War D.)
 Ord. Sergt. George W. May, retired, now at the West Virginia University, Morgantown, W.Va., will report to 1st Lieut. Richard Wetherill, 6th Inf., professor of military science and tactics, for instructions as his assistant. (Dec. 28, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Leave five days to Capt. Edwin A. Hickman, S.C. (Dec. 28, War D.)
 First Class Sergt. Vernon L. Burge, Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, P.S., is announced as on duty that requires him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights from Oct. 6, 1914. (Dec. 26, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. Copley Enos, 1st Cav., camp at Calexico, Cal. (Dec. 22, Western D.)
 The name of 1st Lieut. Verne R. Bell, 1st Cav., is placed on the list of detached officers, Dec. 24, 1914, and the name of 1st Lieut. Albert B. Dockery, Cav., is removed therefrom, Dec. 23, 1914. Lieutenant Dockery is assigned to the 10th Cavalry, Dec. 24. He is relieved from duty as inspector-instructor with the Militia, Feb. 28, 1915, and will then join regiment to which he is assigned. (Dec. 23, War D.)
 Troop M, 1st Cavalry, camp at Tecate, Cal., will proceed at once by marching to San Diego, Cal., for temporary duty, encamping in or near that city, and as soon as the camp site is prepared Troops B, D and L, 1st Cavalry, camp at San Ysidro, Cal., will also proceed by marching to San Diego for the same purpose. (Dec. 15, Western D.)
 Second Lieut. George McC. Chase, 1st Cav., Presidio of Monterey, will proceed to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (Dec. 14, Western D.)
 Capt. Malin Craig, 1st Cav., to Texas City, Texas, and report to Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp on his staff. (Dec. 29, War D.)
 3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.
 COL. F. S. FOLTZ, ATTACHED.
 Sergt. Clyde E. Austin, Troop F, 3d Cav., is relieved further duty with Militia of Michigan, and will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 29, War D.)
 6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.
 Capt. Louis R. Ball, 6th Cav., to the Presidio of San Francisco, Letterman General Hospital, for treatment. (Dec. 24, War D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

COL. W. A. SHUNK, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. John V. Spring, jr., 7th Cav., is assigned to the 9th Cavalry, Jan. 1, 1915. He will be assigned to a troop upon arrival in United States and upon expiration of any leave will join troop. (Dec. 23, War D.)
 First Lieut. Shelby C. Leasure, 7th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Rutgers Scientific School, New Brunswick, N.J. (Dec. 26, War D.)
 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. W. TAYLOR.
 So much of Par. 9, S.O. 265, Nov. 10, 1914, War D., as directs Capt. Bruce Palmer, 8th Cav., to sail on the first available transport from San Francisco for Manila is amended so as to direct that officer to sail on the transport to leave San Francisco about Feb. 5, 1915, for Manila. (Dec. 26, War D.)
 10TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. C. BROWN.
 Color Sergt. William N. Davis, 10th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz., is transferred as private to the Military Academy Detachment of Cavalry, and will be sent to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 26, War D.)
 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. G. SICKEL.
 Chief Musician Frank M. Conklin, band, 12th Cav., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Dec. 29, War D.)
 13TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. J. SLOCUM.
 Sergt. Edward W. Crane, Troop B, 13th Cav., now on furlough at Riley, Kas., will proceed to South Haven, Mich., and report to C.O., Troop A, Cavalry, Militia of Michigan. (Dec. 29, War D.)
 15TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. H. MORGAN.
 COL. F. O. JOHNSON, ATTACHED.
 The operation of so much of Par. 19, S.O. 290, Dec. 9, 1914, War D., as relieves Capt. Rudolph E. Smyser, 15th Cav., from duty at the U.S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and directs him to join his regiment, is suspended until Feb. 1, 1915. (Dec. 28, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

The name of 1st Lieut. Albert B. Dockery, Cav., is removed from the list of detached officers, Dec. 23, 1914, and he is assigned to the 10th Cavalry, Dec. 24, 1914. He will be relieved as an inspector-instructor with the Militia Feb. 28, 1915, and will then join regiment. (Dec. 23, War D.)
 Par. 7, S.O. 238, Oct. 9, 1914, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. William H. Bell, Cav., is revoked. (Dec. 24, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

Capt. Beverly F. Browne, 2d Field Art., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, Dec. 30, 1914, vice Capt. William S. Wood, Q.M.C., who is relieved from detail in that corps, Dec. 29, 1914, is assigned to the 2d Field Artillery, Dec. 30, 1914, and will join that regiment. Captain Wood will be assigned to a battery by the C.O., 2d Field Artillery. (Dec. 29, War D.)
 3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. W. VAN DEUSEN.
 First Lieut. Louis R. Dougherty, 3d Field Art., is detailed as inspector-instructor of Militia, and will proceed to Chicago, Ill. (Dec. 28, War D.)
 4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.
 Leave two months to Capt. Daniel F. Craig, 4th Field Art. (Dec. 17, 2d Div.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.
 Leave one month to Col. George T. Bartlett, C.A.C. (Dec. 23, War D.)
 Par. 39, S.O. 292, Dec. 11, 1914, War D., announcing the acceptance of the resignation of 1st Lieut. Rufus F. Maddux, C.A.C., is revoked. (Dec. 23, War D.)
 The resignation by 1st Lieut. Rufus F. Maddux, C.A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, Jan. 15, 1915. (Dec. 23, War D.)
 The leave granted 1st Lieut. Rufus F. Maddux, C.A.C., is extended to include Jan. 15, 1915. (Dec. 23, War D.)
 Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duties, is granted 1st Lieut. Chester J. Goodier, C.A.C. (Dec. 23, War D.)
 First Lieut. Allison B. Deans, jr., C.A.C., from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, to Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. (Dec. 24, War D.)
 Leave two months, about Jan. 2, to 2d Lieut. Alexander C. Sullivan, C.A.C., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. (Dec. 21, Western D.)
 Leave one month to 2d Lieut. William A. Borden, C.A.C. (Dec. 26, E.D.)
 Capt. Richard C. Marshall, jr., C.A.C., detailed in the Q.M. Corps, Jan. 7, 1915, will repair to Washington at the proper time and report in person to the Q.M. General of the Army for duty in his office. (Dec. 23, War D.)
 Leave fourteen days to Capt. Frank H. Phipps, jr., C.A.C. (Dec. 28, E.D.)
 Capt. Richard K. Cravens, C.A.C., from duty with the Coast Defenses of Portland to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., and report to the C.O., Coast Defenses of San Francisco, for duty on his staff. (Dec. 28, War D.)
 First Lieut. Guy L. Gearhart, C.A.C., from assignment to the 135th Co., March 1, 1915, and will proceed to San Francisco and sail on the transport to leave about March 5, 1915, for assignment to a company in his command. (Dec. 28, War D.)
 First Lieut. Forrest E. Williford, C.A.C., is relieved assignment to 2d Co. and will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, for assignment to a company in his command. (Dec. 29, War D.)
 First Lieut. Alexander J. Stuart, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 169th Co., March 1, 1915, and will proceed on transport to leave San Francisco about March 5, 1915, to Manila, P.I. Upon arrival there Lieutenant Stuart will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Subic Bay, for assignment to a company in his command. (Dec. 29, War D.)
 Par. 11, S.O. 293, War D., Dec. 12, 1914, relating to Sergt. Major (J.G.) John O. Gregory, C.A.C., is revoked. (Dec. 24, War D.)
 Second Lieut. Stiles M. Decker, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to 140th Co., placed on unassigned list, and will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., Coast Artillery School, for duty. (Dec. 29, War D.)
 Sergt. Bruce A. MacDowell, 92d Co., C.A.C., Fort Flagler, Wash., is detailed to duty with Militia of Washington. (Dec. 28, War D.)
 Sergt. Ernest J. Johnston, 12th Co., C.A.C., is relieved further duty with Militia of Connecticut and will be sent to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 29, War D.)
 Sergt. Carter Ault, 12th Co., C.A.C., Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., is detailed to duty in connection with Militia of Connecticut, and will be sent to Bridgeport, Conn. (Dec. 29, War D.)

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 291, War D., Dec. 10, 1914, as relates to Elect. Sergt. 1st Class Frank Doran, C.A.C., is amended to direct he be sent to the Coast Defenses of Boston instead of to the Coast Defenses of Puget Sound. (Dec. 24, War D.)
 Master Gun. Johannes Hoebe, C.A.C., now on duty at Fort Monroe, Va., to the Coast Defenses of Portsmouth for duty until April 1, 1915, then to the Coast Defenses of Eastern New York for duty. (Dec. 24, War D.)
 Master Gunners Lee G. Stark and Justin Gray, C.A.C., now at Fort Monroe, Va., are assigned to the Coast Artillery Board, that post, for duty. (Dec. 24, War D.)
 Master Gun. William J. Helmer, C.A.C., now at Fort Monroe, Va., to report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, for duty. (Dec. 24, War D.)
 Fireman Michael E. Koettel, C.A.C., now at Fort Monroe, Va., will be sent on the transport to leave Feb. 5, 1915, to Manila, P.I., for duty. (Dec. 24, War D.)
 The following enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Corps, now at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., will be sent to the coast defenses indicated for duty: Firemen: William H. Gee to Potomac, Daniel S. Bestor to Tampa, Wallace F. Gamble to Puget Sound, Howard L. Ewan to Long Island Sound. Electrician sergeants, second class: George Schmidt to Boston, Theodore Gunther and William T. Roberts to Chesapeake Bay, Lee Bodenhamer to Puget Sound, Frank E. Wernitz to Southern New York, Harry W. Wernitz to Baltimore, Patrick J. McMenamin and Berthold Vogel to San Francisco, Baue Van Wallinga to Narragansett Bay, Dean W. Stults, Charles R. Smith and George H. Forster to Panama, Frank J. Kreisel to Mobile, Thomas C. Merryman to Delaware, Harry S. Marden to Portland, John O. Gregory to Long Island Sound, John B. Martin to Cape Fear. (Dec. 24, War D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. D. L. HOWELL.

Capt. Carl A. Martin, 1st Inf., is transferred to the 2d Infantry, March 1, 1915. He will join company to which assigned. (Dec. 23, War D.)
 3D INFANTRY.—COL. W. A. MANN.
 Second Lieut. Robert Coker, 3d Inf., now at Fort Ontario, N.Y., will proceed to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty with his company. (Dec. 23, E.D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. C. VAN VLIET.

Leave one month to Chaplain (Capt.) John F. Chenoweth, 4th Inf. (Dec. 14, 2d Div.)
 Leave one month, about Jan. 1, 1915, to Capt. Charles H. Danforth, 4th Inf. (Dec. 15, 2d Div.)
 Leave one month to 2d Lieut. Herbert J. Jones, 4th Inf. (Dec. 14, 2d Div.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. MORRISON.

Sick leave two months to Capt. Peyton G. Clark, 6th Inf. (Dec. 24, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Leave twenty-one days, to terminate not later than Jan. 4, 1915, to 2d Lieut. John O. K. Taussig, 7th Inf. (Dec. 14, 2d Div.)
 First Sergt. Charles Braunn, Co. M, 7th Inf., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Dec. 26, War D.)
 Capt. Charles D. Roberts, 7th Inf., now at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on leave, is detailed for temporary duty at the Army Service Schools, will March 15, 1915. (Dec. 29, War D.)
 Capt. John J. Toffey, jr., 7th Inf., is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor with Militia of Indiana, Jan. 2, 1915. He will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for temporary duty, and upon completion thereof will proceed to Indianapolis, Ind. (Dec. 29, War D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

First Lieut. Martyn H. Shute, 8th Inf., is assigned to the 26th Infantry, Jan. 1, 1915. He will be assigned to a company upon arrival in United States and upon the expiration of any leave granted will join company. (Dec. 23, War D.)
 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.
 Leave fifteen days, about Dec. 20, 1914, to Col. Abner Pickering, 11th Inf. (Dec. 14, 2d Div.)
 Leave one month, about Dec. 23, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Frank C. Mahin, 11th Inf. (Dec. 15, 2d Div.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. W. McIVER.

First Sergt. Henry Meyer, Co. B, 13th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (Dec. 23, War D.)
 First Sergt. Floyd L. Thomas, Co. C, 13th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (Dec. 26, War D.)
 Chaplain Franz J. Feinler, 13th Inf., is relieved assignment to that regiment. (Dec. 29, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Leave four months, upon his relief from duty at the North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, to 1st Lieut. Smith A. Harris, 14th Inf. (Dec. 17, Western D.)
 Second Lieut. Roy W. Winton, 14th Inf., Fort Missoula, Mont., will report to president of the examining board at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., after Jan. 1 for examination for promotion. (Dec. 22, Western D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. BUNDY.

The leave granted Capt. William G. Ball, 16th Inf., is extended one month. (Dec. 24, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

The name of 1st Lieut. Benjamin E. Grey, 18th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, and the name of 1st Lieut. Claire R. Bennett, Inf., is removed therefrom, Dec. 29, 1914. (Dec. 29, War D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

Leave one month, about Dec. 20, 1914, to Capt. Charles S. Frank, 19th Inf. (Dec. 15, 2d Div.)
 Leave twenty-five days, about Dec. 16, 1914, to 1st Lieut. John S. Davis, 19th Inf. (Dec. 14, 2d Div.)
 First Sergt. Richard M. Mitchell, Co. K, 19th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at camp at Galveston, Texas, and will repair to his home. (Dec. 23, War D.)
 First Lieut. Henry W. Fleet, 19th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., Feb. 1, 1915. (Dec. 28, War D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. C. M. TRUITT.

The leave granted Capt. William W. McCammon, 22d Inf., is extended one month. (Dec. 17, 2d Div.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. W. K. WRIGHT.

The leave granted Capt. Robert E. Grinstead, 23d Inf., is extended eighteen days. (Dec. 15, 2d Div.)
 The leave heretofore granted 1st Lieut. E. Llewellyn Bull, 23d Inf., is extended one month. (Dec. 28, War D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. MAY.

Capt. Elmer W. Clark, 24th Inf., detailed in the Q.M. Corps, Jan. 30, 1915, will report on that date to the commanding general, Philippine Department, for duty. (Dec. 28, War D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

First Lieut. W. R. Wheeler, 26th Inf., now in San Francisco, to Galveston, Texas, and join his regiment. (Dec. 17, Western D.)
 The leave granted Col. Robert L. Bullard, 26th Inf., is extended one month. (Dec. 14, 2d Div.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. BARTH.

COL. W. H. CHATFIELD, ATTACHED.

Leave two months, to terminate not later than March 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Clyde R. Abraham, 27th Inf. (Dec. 15, 2d Div.)
 Leave one month and ten days, about Dec. 23, 1914, to Major Earl C. Carahan, 27th Inf. (Dec. 17, 2d Div.)
 Leave one month, about Dec. 20, 1914, to Capt. Claude S. Fries, 27th Inf. (Dec. 17, 2d Div.)
 Leave one month, about Dec. 25, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Brown, 27th Inf. (Dec. 18, 2d Div.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Leave twenty days, about Dec. 15, 1914, to 2d Lieut. George E. Arneemann, 28th Inf. (Dec. 14, 2d Div.)
 Leave two months to Lieut. Col. Elmore F. Taggart, 28th Inf. (Dec. 17, 2d Div.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. MCCOY.

COL. W. F. BLAUVELT, ATTACHED.

Leave one month and ten days, at once, to Capt. Isaac Erwin, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco. (Dec. 11, Western D.)
 The leave granted 2d Lieut. Maxon S. Lough, 30th Inf., is extended one month. (Dec. 10, Western D.)
 First Lieut. Charles H. Bonesteel, 30th Inf., now on leave at Plattsburg, N.Y., will report at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty pending the arrival of his regiment at that station. (Dec. 26, War D.)
 First Lieut. Loren C. Grieves, 30th Inf., now on leave at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., will report to C.O. of that post for duty pending the arrival of his regiment. (Dec. 26, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Col. George W. McIver, Inf., is appointed a director of the National Rifle Association of America, vice Lieut. Col. Harry C. Hale, 17th Inf., hereby relieved. (Dec. 23, War D.)
 First Lieut. Claire R. Bennett, Inf., is relieved duty at the State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash. Lieutenant Bennett is assigned to the 17th Infantry, Dec. 30, 1914, and will join regiment. He will be assigned to a company by the C.O., 17th Infantry. (Dec. 29, War D.)
 The leave granted 1st Lieut. Frederick C. Test, Inf., is extended one month. (Dec. 29, War D.)
 So much of Par. 10, S.O. 296, Dec. 16, 1914, War D., as relieves Capt. Charles W. Barber, Inf., from duty under direction of the Governor of Panama Canal, Jan. 1, 1915, is amended so as to relieve him from that duty, to take effect Jan. 20, 1915. (Dec. 29, War D.)

6TH BRIGADE ASSIGNMENTS.

The following officers will report to Brig. Gen. T. F. Davis, commanding 6th Brigade, without delay, for temporary duty with that brigade: Capt. Louis J. Van Schaick, 7th Inf., 1st Lieut. Evan E. Lewis, 19th Inf., 2d Lieuts. Medorem Crawford, jr., 27th Inf., Samuel H. Houston, 28th Inf., Davenport

Johnson, 19th Inf., Edward C. Rose, 26th Inf., James B. Jacobs, 28th Inf., Robert C. Williams, 26th Inf., William D. Faulkner, 26th Inf., Edgar A. Stadden, 27th Inf., George W. Krapf, 26th Inf., William A. Rafferty, 19th Inf., Frank B. Jordan, 27th Inf., Ralph Royce, 26th Inf., Lester L. Lampert, 27th Inf., James L. Bradley, 19th Inf. (Dec. 16, 2d Div.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. George C. Martin, retired, is relieved from duty at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., Jan. 31, 1915, and will then proceed to his home. (Dec. 28, War D.)
Capt. Julian M. Cabell, retired, is relieved from active duty, to take effect Dec. 31, 1914. (Dec. 28, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Malin Craig, 1st Cav., Reginald E. McNally, 1st Cav., Lucius L. Hopwood, M.C., Charles O. Thomas, jr., 1st Cav., and 1st Lieut. Stephen H. Smith, M.C., is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for the examination of officers of Cavalry for promotion. (Dec. 14, Western D.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Carroll F. Armistead, 21st Inf., Edgar A. Fry, 21st Inf., Herbert C. Gibner, M.C., Edmund S. Sayer, jr., 21st Inf., and Charles T. King, M.C., is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for the examination of officers of Infantry for promotion. (Dec. 14, Western D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for the examination of persons for appointment as chaplain in the Army. Detail for the board: Major Wallace De Witt, M.C., Major William F. Clark, 2d Cav., Chaplain David L. Fleming, 2d Cav., Capt. James M. Burroughs, 2d Cav., Capt. William K. Bartlett, M.C. (Dec. 26, War D.)

A board of officers of the Medical Corps, to consist of Col. Charles Richard, Lieut. Col. James D. Glennan, Lieut. Col. Champe C. McCulloch, jr., Major Theodore C. Lyster, William J. L. Lyster, Eugene R. Whitmore, Reuben B. Miller, Capt. Edward M. Talbott, Percy L. Jones, Edward B. Vedder, Matthew A. Reasoner, Arthur C. Christie and Thomas D. Woodson, is appointed to meet at the Army Medical School, 721 Thirteenth street, N.W., Washington, to determine the result of the preliminary examinations of applicants and the final examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps. (Dec. 26, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: First Lieut. Cary I. Crockett from the 2d Infantry to the 25th Infantry, 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Barker from the 25th Infantry to the 2d Infantry. Each officer will, upon the expiration of his present leave, join company to which assigned. Lieutenant Crockett will join company to which he may be assigned. (Dec. 23, War D.)
Chaplain Thomas Livingston, 7th Cav., is transferred to 13th Infantry and will join that regiment. (Dec. 29, War D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers will report in person to the president of the examining board at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., at such time after Jan. 1 as may be specified, for examination for promotion: First Lieut. Rowland B. Ellis, 14th Cav., Alcatraz, Cal.; 1st Lieut. George A. F. Trumbo, Cav., Fort McDowell, Cal.; 2d Lieut. Herbert H. White, 1st Cav., camp at San Ysidro, Cal. (Dec. 17, Western D.)
The following officers will report Jan. 25, 1915, at Benicia Arsenal, Cal., for professional examination, with a view to their selection for detail for a period of four years in the Ordnance Department: Second Lieuts. Lewis H. Brereton, Octave De Carre and Carl A. Waldmann, C.A.C., and 2d Lieut. Eugene T. Spencer, 1st Cav. (Dec. 15, Western D.)

The following officers will report in person to the president of the examining board at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for examination for promotion: First Lieuts. William B. Wallace, Inf., Salt Lake City, Utah.; Wylie T. Conway, 6th Inf., Alcatraz, Cal.; Walter R. Taliaferro, S.C. (second lieutenant of Infantry), San Diego, Cal. (Dec. 14, Western D.)

MILITIA INSPECTIONS.

The following officers will report by letter at once to the C.O., Central Department, for assignment to duty pertaining to the annual inspection of the Militia: Capt. John Robertson, 27th Inf., 1st Lieut. Deas Archer, 26th Inf., 1st Lieut. Charles C. Bankhead, 28th Inf. (Dec. 26, War D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

Each of the following officers, now unassigned, is assigned to the regiment indicated after his name: Capt. Charles H. Boice to the 9th Inf., Capt. Milosh R. Hilgard to the 14th Inf., 1st Lieut. Albert B. Kaempfer to the 26th Inf., 1st Lieut. E. Llewellyn Bull to the 23d Inf., 2d Lieut. James A. McGrath to the 26th Inf. Each officer, upon arrival in the United States and upon expiration of any leave granted, will join troop or company to which assigned. (Dec. 23, War D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Outgoing.

Schedule to Jan. 1, 1915.

Leave	Arrive	Arrive	Arrive	Lay
S.F.	Honolulu	Guam	Manila	days
Transports.	about	about	about	at
Thomas	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 2
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 26	Jan. 1
Sherman	Jan. 5	Jan. 13	Jan. 26	Feb. 1

Incoming.

Schedule to Feb. 15, 1915.

Leave	Arrive	Arrive	Arrive	Lay
Manila	Nagasaki	Honolulu	S.F.	days
Transport.	about	about	about	S.F.
Sheridan	Nov. 7	Nov. 18	Dec. 3	Dec. 11
Sherman	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 4	Dec. 12
Thomas	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4	Jan. 12
Logan	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 4	Feb. 12

Offices and Docks: Laguna street wharf, San Francisco, Cal.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Left San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 24 for New York, via Panama Canal.
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.
DIX—Left Manila, P.I., Nov. 30 for Seattle, Wash.; arrived at Honolulu, H.T., Dec. 25.
KILPATRICK—At Galveston, Texas.
LISCUM—At Manila.
LOGAN—Sailed from San Francisco Dec. 5 for Manila, P.I.; left Honolulu Dec. 14.
MCLELLAN—At Galveston, Texas.
MEADE—At Newport News, Va.
MERRITT—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.
SHERMAN—Leaves San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 5 for Manila, P.I.
SUMNER—At Galveston, Texas.
THOMAS—Left Manila, P.I., for San Francisco Dec. 15; left Nagasaki Dec. 21.
WARREN—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—At Seattle, Wash.

JOSEPH HENRY—At New York.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Thomas C. Cook, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Hanning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I. 1st Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C., commanding.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Wint, P.I. 1st Lieut. Peter H. Otosen, C.A.C., commanding.
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C., commanding. 1st Lieut. Oscar C. Warner ordered to command. Detachment 137th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Barrancas, Fla.
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Chester R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Dade, Fla.
GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 132d Co., C.A.C. Address care Commanding Officer, S. Atlantic Art. Dist., Charleston, S.C.
GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. George M. Peck, C.A.C., commanding. En route to Cristobal, Canal Zone.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Naco, Ariz., Dec. 23, 1914.

The regiment left Texas City Dec. 16, in two sections, for the border in response to a call from General Bliss. The first section departed at 3:45 p.m., the second section an hour later. These sections were followed by the train carrying wagons and freight. The route was by Houston cut-off, San Antonio, El Paso and Douglas, and the regiment reached Naco early in the morning of Dec. 19 and detrained at once. Rain began soon after arrival and has just ceased. Our camp lies about one mile north of the station. The boundary runs through the center of town. There was a considerable wait after reaching our camp site and until condemned refugee tents arrived, the regiment having brought no large tents. Yesterday, however, new tents were supplied and stoves furnished. Both are very welcome here, for the weather has been cold, with much rain.

Our camp lies along the railroad, which is practically the international boundary, the company lines being at right angles to it. Everyone is now comfortable, for the ground dries rapidly and the mud has no "stick." Water is brought in wagons and plenty of firewood is at hand.

General Hill's forces have their back to the town and face south; in front of him and a mile or so distant are the trenches of General Maytorena. The two hostile forces fight at intervals, but mostly at night. Both sides have artillery and searchlights and turn the latter frequently upon our camp. As General Hill's forces are quite close to the boundary line, their trenches are not distant and from our position slightly above the town, are readily visible. The town of Naco shows evidences of hostile bullets and many houses there are barricaded. The telegraph office, they say, is inside a large boiler, barricaded with bales of hay.

Upon arrival a number of our officers were entertained at dinner by the Headquarters Mess, 6th Field Artillery, and that regiment very kindly hauled to our camp both wood and straw and did much for our comfort. For this we are grateful. Colonel Greble was particularly solicitous for our welfare and the regiment appreciated his many courtesies.

Everyone is cheerful now and looking forward to Christmas, day after to-morrow. The 11th and 22d Infantry regiments form the supports of the outpost and we are in reserve with the artillery and special troops. The cavalry regiments have taken position on our flanks. In all we have about 5,000 men here. Due to the fact that barber shops have not yet been established, many officers and men are trying to grow beards. Chaplain Winter looks very military with his mutton chops, and Lieutenant Blackford can scarcely be recognized. However, that will wear off. Sergeant Donahoe, of Co. L, has been appointed acting color sergeant.

General Davis, Major Murphy and Lieutenant Pike arrived with the last section, which carried the 22d Infantry. Colonel Rogers had command of our second section and Lieutenant Colonel Hasbrouck of the first. Much to our surprise, Major Kobbé, who had been enjoying a small vacation at San Antonio, joined the first section in the early morning hours and entertained us until daylight.

At Douglas, where we remained over night, Captain Major, Lieutenants Case, Brewer, Smith, Captain Dyster and Peyton had dinner at the Gadsden Hotel. Lieutenant Colonel Hasbrouck gave a dinner there for Major Hersey and Captain Sheldon. Captain Hunt, brother of Lieutenant Hunt, and depot quartermaster at El Paso, met us at that point and paid a short visit. At Douglas Lieutenant Rothwell, 9th Cav., acting brigade adjutant, entertained at dinner for Lieutenants Hunt, Olson and Van Vliet. At San Antonio Lieutenant Smith nearly missed the train, but a thoughtful conductor pulled the cord just in time to prevent such a calamity.

From present indications this camp will become another Texas City, as we are preparing for a long stay. While on our way to the Texas City station the regiment was serenaded by the bands of the 6th Cavalry, 23d Infantry and 27th Infantry, which was very much appreciated by us all.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 27, 1914.

Mrs. S. B. England, of Washington, D.C., is visiting Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England. Mrs. W. E. Merrill, who far too months has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Merrill, left Monday for her home in Glendale, Ohio. Those at the bowling alley on Monday were Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. A. M. Wetherill, Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Craig and Lawrence Kennedy.

Mrs. C. L. Foster and daughter, Katherine, left Tuesday for New Orleans, to spend Christmas with Mrs. Foster's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Kostmayer. Katherine will remain in New Orleans in school. Lieut. J. G. Donovan left on Wednesday for Washington, D.C., to spend Christmas with his parents. Capt. J. M. Craig, on ten days' leave, left Wednesday, accompanied by Mrs. Craig, for his home in Iowa.

Mr. James Nolan, a pupil at the Columbia Preparatory School in Washington, D.C., returned to Jefferson Barracks, to spend the Christmas holidays with his parents, Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Farmer, jr., Lieut. E. B. Hochwalt, 139th Co., Coast Art., arrived at Jefferson Barracks Wednesday to undergo a physical examination preparatory to joining the Aviation Corps. Those at the roller skating Wednesday evening were Col. J. H. Beacom, Major J. M. Kennedy, Lawrence Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. G. V. Rukke, Victor Rukke, Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham, Dangerfield Dillingham, Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. Keleher and Mrs. J. A. McAlister.

Mr. E. C. Morton left Thursday for Washington, D.C., to attend the funeral of his father, Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A. During her husband's absence Mrs. Morton will visit her parents in Iowa. Lieut. G. Tyndall, 6th Field Art., arrived at Jefferson Barracks Thursday to relieve Lieut. J. R. Starkey, who will join the 6th Field Artillery, in camp at Fort Bliss, Texas.

The entertainment and Christmas tree at the post hall on the evening of Dec. 24 was a great success. An appropriate and delightful musical program, arranged by Mr. Scully, chief musician, was furnished by the depot band and about 150 children received presents. Sergeant Downs, Hospital Corps, made a jolly Santa Claus.

The officers and ladies of the post met at the club on Christmas afternoon, when eggnogs was served. On Saturday Capt. and Mrs. G. V. Rukke gave a dinner, before the hop for Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams and Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Merrill.

Those at the formal hop in the Administration Building on Saturday evening were Col. J. H. Beacom, Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Farmer, jr., Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan, Capt. F. H. Lomax, Capt. and Mrs. G. V. Rukke, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England, Miss Ethel Jones, Lieut. J. R. Starkey, Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr, Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. Keleher, Mrs. J. A. McAlister and Lieut. E. B. Hochwalt.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Dec. 23, 1914.

Miss Amy Heard had luncheon on Saturday for Miss Mary Comstock, of Providence, and for Misses Hazel and Gladys Van Deusen, Lydia and Octavia Bullis, Alice Gray, Isabelle Crosby, Linchen Schober, Nellie Carleton, Louise Huland and Mrs. E. De Land Smith. The table was decorated with a miniature Christmas tree and poinsettias. On Saturday a number of officers and ladies from the post attended the dance at the Gunter Hotel. Lieut. and Mrs. Grimes had at their table Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Moore and Mrs. John W. Craig; at another table Lieut. Donald H. Connolly had as guests Misses Mary Comstock, Amy Heard and Lieutenant Newman. Mrs. John Sanford had Sunday dinner for Mrs. Beeks, Miss Isabelle Crosby, Captain Hennessy and Lieutenants McIntosh and McMahon. Capt. Hamilton E. Hawkins is up from Brownsville, spending a short leave with his family. Lieutenant Foley, who leaves this week on a mapping detail, is sick in quarters. Gen. Cyrus S. Roberts and daughter, Mrs. Tillman Campbell, are visiting on the post. Col. and Mrs. Henry L. Ripley and Major and Mrs. Robert H. Rolfe gave a dance at the post gymnasium Saturday night for their daughters, Miss

Elizabeth Ripley and Misses Mary and Grace Rolfe. The Christmas colors, red and green, were effectively used in decorating the gymnasium and over the stage the initials of the honorees, M. E. G., appeared in red and green lights. Guests from the post were Misses Hazel and Gladys Van Deusen, Alice Gray, Dorothy Bingham, Marie Richardson, Marguerite White, Agnes Taylor, Isabelle Boniface, Nancy Hawkins, Ralph Colby, Arthur White, Arthur and William Foster, Monroe McCloskey and Ralph Heard.

Lieut. Jack Johnson is here on leave. Col. Guy Carleton returned Wednesday from Fort Riley and is packing up, preparatory to going to Galveston for station. Capt. Frederick B. Hennessy left Wednesday on a ten days' leave. Lieut. Max B. Garber, en route from Texas City to a college detail, was in the post Tuesday. Major Ferdinand W. Kobbé is up from Texas City on leave. Mrs. George P. White gave a dance at the post gymnasium Monday night for Miss Marguerite White and Mr. Walter White. Assisting in receiving were Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen, Dr. and Mrs. Le Roy Cole and Capt. and Mrs. John F. Preston.

Mrs. Robert H. Lewis has arrived from the Philippines and will pass the holidays with her parents. Lieutenant Madison, Sig. Corps, reported this week for duty. Lieut. and Mrs. John D. Burnett, of Eagle Pass, will spend the holidays in San Antonio with Col. and Mrs. C. C. Gibbs.

On Saturday night a number of quartermaster sergeants were ordered to Naco, Ariz., where General Bliss has organized a department of his own. On Monday Capt. Adolph H. Huguet, the assistant to Colonel Bingham, Chief Quartermaster, was ordered down there.

Because so many who claim Fort Sam Houston for station are away on border service there will be no general celebration here this year at the gymnasium. Miss Eleanor Bliss left Sunday for the East, to spend the holidays with her brother, Cadet Goring Bliss, and with friends in New Jersey.

On Monday Miss Isabelle Crosby gave a theater party at the Majestic, followed by a chafing-dish supper at Colonel Crosby's quarters, for Misses Mary Comstock, Amy Heard, Captain Hennessy and Lieutenant McIntosh. Capt. and Mrs. Kyle Rucker have as guests Mrs. John W. Rucker and Mrs. George C. Gawley. Mrs. Daniel Van Voorhis left this week to join Captain Van Voorhis at the Presidio. Lieut. Willis Crittenger, 3d Cav., arrived Thursday from Brownsville, to spend a ten days' leave. Lieut. Richard B. Barnitz, 14th Cav., spent a few days in San Antonio this week.

FORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Dec. 27, 1914.

Mrs. P. J. Horton returned last week from Newark, N.J. Miss Aileen Kelly, of Norfolk, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. P. S. Golderman. Last Sunday Dr. and Mrs. Clarence E. Strite were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. G. O. Hubbard. That night Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard were again hosts at the San Carlos, when their guests were Col. and Mrs. Ridgway, Colonel Walke and Mrs. Lyon. Col. and Mrs. Ridgway entertained at bridge Tuesday night for Colonel Walke, Colonel Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard, Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Lyon, Captains Hopkins and Trotter. Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard had dinner Wednesday for Colonels Bennett and Barrall.

Capt. John McBride left Sunday to spend Christmas in Detroit. Capt. and Mrs. William R. Doores, recently married in Washington, have taken a house at Barrancas during Captain Doores' temporary duty here. On Wednesday Col. and Mrs. Ridgway had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Doores and Colonel Walke.

Capt. and Mrs. Golderman entertained at dinner Saturday in honor of Miss Aileen Kelly, of Norfolk, other guests being Capt. and Mrs. Doores, Mrs. Lyon, Colonel Bennett and Mr. Brent. Mrs. Taylor, mother of Mrs. Ida Holcombe, and grandmother of Lieut. John L. Holcombe, died Saturday after an illness of several months.

Mrs. Ridgway entertained at luncheon and bridge for Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Hubbard and Mrs. Frank Taylor, of Pensacola, Mrs. Perry winning the prize. Capt. and Mrs. Doores entertained Sunday at dinner at the San Carlos for Capt. and Mrs. Golderman, Mrs. Lyon, Miss Kelly and Mr. Brent.

Capt. and Mrs. F. L. Perry entertained at dinner and bridge Christmas Eve for Col. and Mrs. Ridgway, Mrs. Lyon, Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard and Lieutenant Beardslee. Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard had dinner Wednesday for Mrs. Lyon and Lieutenant Colton. Lieut. W. W. Vautseimer left Tuesday for Jefferson Barracks to take the examination for the Aviation Corps. Dr. Charles Tainter returned to the post Tuesday after an absence of several months. Mr. Frank Kennedy, son of Dr. and Mrs. James Kennedy, is here from Cornell to spend the holidays with his parents.

Lieut. N. M. Beardslee spent the holidays as guest of Capt. and Mrs. G. O. Hubbard. Capt. and Mrs. Golderman entertained at Christmas supper for Mrs. Lyon, Mr. Moreno, Mr. Brent and Lieutenant Beardslee. Later in the evening several people joined for dancing, among whom were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. S. Douglas, Miss Hyer, Miss Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Warren and Ensign Chevalier.

Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard entertained at noon Christmas Day for Col. and Mrs. Ridgway, Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Dr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Lieut. and Mrs. Horton, Mrs. Lyon, Dr. Tainter and Lieutenants Beardslee and Colton. Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd had dinner Christmas for Mrs. Laura De Russey Berry, Miss Natalie Berry and Mrs. Boyd, ar. Col. and Mrs. Ridgway, Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard and Capt. and Mrs. Perry were among the parties dining at the San Carlos Christmas night.

Mrs. William T. Boyd, of Peoria, Ill., is spending a week or two with her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd. Dr. and Mrs. Kennedy had dinner Sunday for Dr. and Mrs. Morse and Lieutenant Winslow.

The gymnasium on Christmas Eve was the scene of the largest Christmas tree entertainment ever held at Barrancas, when 145 children were presented with gifts, fruit and candy. Sergeant Casey and the men who assisted him deserve great credit for the attractive appearance of the gymnasium, which was a mass of greens, holly and mistletoe. A short concert was first given by the orchestra under the leadership of Mr. Fiedke, after which Santa Claus made his entrance, the evening closing with moving pictures.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Dec. 26, 1914.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Woolnough gave a dinner Monday at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, in honor of Lieut. Bernard Lentz, the new commandant of the University of Minnesota. Lieut. Herbert J. Law has arrived from Galveston, Texas, to spend a month's leave with his mother, Mrs. Law, 1980 Marshall avenue, St. Paul. Francis A. Markoe returned Christmas morning from the U.S. Military Academy to spend the holidays with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. James C. Markoe, Selby avenue, St. Paul.

Mrs. Edward S. Hayes, of the Infantry garrison, and her son, Thomas H. Hayes, accompanied by Mrs. Hayes's mother, Mrs. M. N. Borden, leaves to-day for Galveston, Texas, to join Lieutenant Hayes. Mrs. Harold B. Fiske and children, of the Infantry garrison, leave to-day for Fort Leavenworth, where Captain Fiske is on duty at the School of the Line. Mrs. Keyes, Mrs. Fiske's mother, leaves to-day for Philadelphia. Lieut. and Mrs. Archibald D. Cowley leave shortly for San Francisco, to sail in January for the Philippines.

Word was received in St. Paul Thursday from Chicago announcing the death of Mrs. Earl C. Carnahan, wife of Major Carnahan. Mrs. Carnahan died suddenly Wednesday at her quarters at Fort Sheridan. Major Carnahan, until Sept. 1, was quartermaster and paymaster at Fort Snelling. It is believed that Mrs. Carnahan will be buried in Washington, D.C., her former home.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, U.S.N., guest of honor at a dinner party given to-morrow by Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo J. Edgerton, Marshall avenue, St. Paul, has been spending a leave with his mother at International Falls, Minn. Admiral Beatty was honor guest at a banquet given Christmas Eve by the Masonic order at International Falls. There were seventy-five persons present. Addresses were made by the Admiral, Mayor W. V. Kane and others.

Christmas Day was celebrated at this garrison by the nineteen men left at the post, with a Christmas dinner at noon. Capt. Cleveland C. Lansing, who has been spending several weeks' leave with Mrs. Lansing, who is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Livingston, Summit avenue, St. Paul, left Thursday for Galveston, to join his regiment.

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It is not the purpose of the Secretary of War to discourage officers from making known their preferences for service on the detached list. On the contrary, he expects officers to make application for detachment through the proper channels in time to give the War Department an opportunity to make its selections for details and assignments. What the Secretary objects to is personal letters and personal applications from officers to members of the General Staff and those on duty at the War Department who are called upon to make recommendations to the Secretary. It would be perfectly proper for an officer when he is advised that there is to be a vacancy in any detail or assignment to make an application through military channels. It is the desire to so arrange all details and assignments as to create satisfaction throughout the Service as well as to increase the efficiency of the Army. The Secretary realizes that nothing would do much more to increase efficiency than the assignment and detail of officers to satisfactory and pleasing duties. On this account he thinks that officers owe it to the Service to make their desires known through military channels. In making details for the National Guard and colleges the wishes of the state and college authorities are to be consulted, and an effort will be made to select officers satisfactory to them. The same is true in selecting officers to serve as military attachés: For this reason the Secretary is anxious to have a large list of applicants to select from in filling all important posts on detached service and welcomes expressions of preference in proper form.

The new Cavalry Drill Regulations may not be adopted in entirety, but there are a number of features of the report of the board which have already met with general

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approval of the Service. Preliminary expressions of opinion on the regulations indicate that there is a general recognition of the excellent work done by the board, and it is believed the adoption of some of their recommendations will greatly improve conditions in the mounted service. Most of the Cavalry officers admit that the present regulations should be revised, even if they are opposed to the radical changes provided for by the regulations that are now being tried out. The silent signaling system for controlling movements in the new Drill Regulations, it is thought, will be an improvement on those in the old regulations. The employment of Cavalry as provided for in Part No. 2 is also receiving considerable support throughout the Service. A great many officers who are opposed to the double rank formation have endorsed Part No. 2, and this will probably be adopted. The real contest will come over the double rank formation and the scheme for the reorganization of regiments.

The Federal troops have been called to Arkansas largely on account of the failure of the state Legislature to give proper support to the Organized Militia. The state authorities have also contributed to the weakness of the Militia by not enforcing the law relative to the care of property issued to the National Guard by the Federal Government. The Legislature began the demoralization of the Organized Militia by adjourning for two years without making any appropriation for the state troops. To add to the troubles of the Guard, the state authorities permitted the use of the supplies issued to the Guard for other purposes, until the Federal Government threatened to prosecute some of the county officials. A sheriff broke into a National Guard armory and without any authority either from the state or Federal Government took a supply of guns for a posse which he was organizing. After the armory was broken open the people in the neighborhood helped themselves, carrying away a good part of the uniforms that had been issued to the Organized Militia. Being advised of the condition of the affairs the Secretary of War issued orders cutting off the proportion of the state's Federal property under the Dick law. This action is expected to place the Organized Militia of the state on a satisfactory basis, but it comes too late to make the National Guard available for the present crisis in Arkansas.

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FOR AN ARMY AND NAVY RESERVE.

Evidently realizing that the administration should take some steps toward adopting a broad policy of national defense, the Secretary of War has asked the Secretary of the Navy, the Chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs and Naval Affairs, to discuss with him on Jan. 5 the legislative program for this year. In all probability this call for a conference has the approval of the President and important developments may result from it.

The Secretary of the Navy has yielded to the popular demand for better preparations for war by recommending to Congress the organization of a naval reserve. This is done in a formal communication to the Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. In this respect Mr. Daniels has gone a step farther than the Secretary of War by providing a small pay for honorably discharged enlisted men who enter the reserve. Although this pay ranges only from \$12 to \$60 per year, it is thought that it will give the Navy more reserves than the Army will have under the legislation proposed by Mr. Garrison. It may as well be recognized that there are only two ways of securing any considerable force of reserves for the Army and Organized Militia. The cheapest and the most desirable way would require a uniform system of military service, such as is called compulsory in this country. But there is no reason why it should be so designated any more than money paid for the support of a government should be referred to as compulsory taxes. It is a recognized principle that the citizens of a country are under just as great obligations to render military service for its protection as to pay taxes for its support, and they cannot render effective military service without the proper training.

As this country is still under the volunteer army service delusion, it will probably be necessary to provide for a reserve by paying the reserves. A cheaper method of securing an army short of compulsory service cannot be devised. A small or comparatively small regular army with a large reserve is to be preferred to a larger standing army, inasmuch as it is the only system that would ever be accepted by this country, and it is more economical. Then why not meet the situation fairly and provide some such system of paying for reserves for the Army as that which is recommended by Secretary Daniels for the Navy? It is even more important to have reserves for the Army than for the Navy. The merchantmen are training sailors that would be available for the Navy to some extent in the event of war; but there is no way of training reserves for a land force, except by passing them through the Army, and in a measure through the National Guard.

Another objection to the Secretary of War's bill (S. 6965) is that it is about as complicated as the existing enlistment law. It has very meritorious provision in that it permits enlisted men to pass into the reserves after a year's service in the Army, but there is no sufficient inducement for them to stay in the reserves for five years, as is provided for in the bill. Doubt is expressed at the Capitol by Senators and Members of the House who have been studying the bill as to whether the Secretary's recommendation would remedy the situation of which he complains in his annual report. Practically the only improvement over the old law, according to the views of a number of members of the military committees, is the provision by which an enlisted man can procure his release from the active army at the end of a year. The Secretary of the Navy's bill is regarded as superior to the War Department's recommendation in a number of particulars.

Aside from their value in the defense of the nation, reservists would be an invaluable asset to the industrial life of the country. If it pays to expend money on other forms of education, there is no doubt that it would be a profitable investment for the country to expend money on a short and intensified term of military training for the young men of the nation. It would be a good policy to shorten the time a boy spends in the public schools to give him a year's training in the Army. Ideas along this line are rapidly taking root throughout the country, and if the Secretary of War, some Senator or member of the House should espouse these views he will soon find that he has more support throughout the country than is generally realized in Congress. The country is past the period when it refuses to expend money for national defense. The great lesson of the European war is not lost on the people of this country, and they fully realize that it is dangerous to temporize or economize in solving the problem. There is a well capitalized and thoroughly systematized effort to mislead by furnishing articles to newspapers, distributing pamphlet literature, and paying writers and lecturers to spread abroad false theories and fallacious arguments having no foundation in the facts of experience and observation. But there

are signs that this mischievous propaganda is losing its force.

A NAVY GENERAL STAFF.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels does not take kindly to the suggestion of a general staff for the Navy. He thinks that with the modification of the aids system he had better professional advice than could be secured by the creation of a permanent general staff. It is insisted by the Secretary that he has not abolished the council of aids and has no intentions of taking such action. In dispensing with an aid for personnel and aid for instruction it is argued by the Secretary that he has only followed the theory of co-ordination upon which the council of aids is based. An aid for personnel, the Secretary thinks, is only a duplicate of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. All personnel matters are in the Bureau of Navigation, and the Secretary could see no use of detailing an officer over the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. The same is true, the Secretary thinks, of the aid for inspection. In the opinion of the Secretary he has broadened the system of a council of aids by making the Commandant of the Marine Corps a member of the council. For the same reason the Secretary detailed an aid for education. He thought that the educational system should be co-ordinated in all of the bureaus. And for the same reason the Secretary retains an aid for matériel, as the matériel of the Navy is distributed through two or three bureaus. There is no doubt that the Secretary will oppose any legislation for the creation of a general staff for the Navy. In his opinion the aid system is more suitable. The Secretary apparently overlooks the fact that the system of aids is merely a makeshift for a general staff, which required the action of Congress to establish it. In his opposition to a general staff he goes counter to what we understand to be the general sentiment of the Navy.

It having been stated in the Washington Post that George V. L. Meyer, formerly Secretary of the Navy, was opposed to a Navy general staff, Mr. Meyer wrote to the Post from Hamilton, Mass., Dec. 23, saying: "Your paper on Dec. 21 quotes Secretary Daniels as stating that I am opposed to a general staff. On the contrary, I am strongly in favor of one. The plan of having four aids at the head of four logical divisions acting as council to the Secretary was established during my administration in order to get as near to a staff as feasible, appropriate legislation at that time not being possible. The aid system has been weakened and unbalanced by dropping two aids, and the present organization might be compared to a railroad organization with two of its important division superintendents removed. The true remedy is a general staff established by Congressional action."

INTERFERENCE WITH OUR COMMERCE.

The remonstrance of the U.S. Government to Great Britain against the detention of American shipments at sea and the warning that such detention is likely to result in claims for large damages from American shippers illustrates the unfinished character of the questions which in the past have caused friction between the two countries. As stated in our references last week to the Treaty of Ghent, which ended the War of 1812, matters were then left undecided, among them being the right of searching vessels of neutrals on the high seas. England claimed also the right to take off any men she found on board American ships, if she thought they were British subjects. This latter practice was abandoned after the war. In the present war she insists upon the right to stop vessels of neutrals and examine the character of the cargoes to determine whether they would furnish assistance to her enemies. The protest of the United States was submitted to the British Foreign Office on Dec. 28 by Ambassador Page. It was not couched in defiant or threatening language, but was strictly polite, and did not even call for an answer or remedial action within any specified time. The note was emphatic, however, and leaves no opportunity for a misunderstanding of the position taken by this country.

The American remonstrance, in brief, asserts the doctrine of the freedom for American commerce to trade with nations not engaged in the war. The note does not touch upon the asserted right of belligerent nations to place restrictions on trade in articles declared contraband. The Declaration of London of 1909, not having been ratified by Great Britain, is a dead letter in this war. The question of contraband does not enter into the attitude of the United States, which is founded merely on allegations of restriction of American commerce, which is claimed to have seriously affected the prosperity of the Republic and caused business distress. While President Wilson at the time of the sending of the note said that this Government would claim heavy damages from Great Britain for interferences with American trade, he asserted that there is no intention of forcing an issue with England that might lead to serious trouble, but merely to make the protest appear as a diplomatic affair of considerable importance, although not necessarily calling for action that would jeopardize the friendly relations of the two countries. Prior to the War of 1812, when England and France were at war each country sought to embarrass the trade of the other, and acts of restriction and prohibition were put into effect that seriously affected the overseas commerce of the United States. The tension then developed gradually increased

until the war followed. England has been watching with jealous eye the trade with Holland, which she claims has greatly increased since the war, a fact that is taken in England to mean that shipments go through Holland to Germany, thus practically giving the latter access to the seaboard. In the London Times as far back as Oct. 24 Mr. E. W. C. Abbott, one of England's most prominent shipping merchants, wrote as follows: "The outward steamers from neutral ports carrying mostly German cargoes after having delivered them at their destination are loading up with grain, foodstuffs, metals, oil and all kinds of ammunition and other goods, and returning to Holland or other ports, where these goods are promptly despatched to Germany. Our government should certainly have no difficulty in proving these facts." In the same issue was republished an advertisement from an American textile journal signed by Herman A. Metz, ex-Comptroller of New York city, notifying the trade that his importing company anticipated no trouble in getting further shipments of dyestuffs, and that the "only complication that might arise" would be the involvement of Holland in the war, which would prevent further shipments from Rotterdam and then "Germany would be practically cut off from seaboard."

WHAT IS ALLOWABLE IN WAR.

Among all the criminations and recriminations about the prosecution of the present conflict in violation of the rules of honorable warfare, it should be borne in mind that in addition to the formal laws that deal with military hostilities, there are certain unwritten rules that nations are expected to observe or lose in the general estimate of the world. In a book defining the rules of land warfare issued by the War Department the object of war is said to be "to bring about the complete submission of the enemy as soon as possible by means of regulated violence." In 1880 Field Marshal von Moltke strenuously objected to the view that "the weakening of the military forces of the enemy is the only lawful procedure in war," and asserted that an "attack should be made upon the enemy's resources—its finances, railways, stores and even its military prestige." Although great discretion is given to commanders of troops as to the degree of violence to be employed to accomplish a certain military purpose, military necessity does not admit of cruelty; that is, the infliction of suffering for the sake of suffering or for revenge, nor of maiming or wounding except in fight, nor of torture to extort confessions. It does not admit of the use of poison in any way nor of the wanton devastation of a district. It admits of deception, but disclaims acts of perfidy; and in general, military necessity does not include any act of hostility which makes the return to peace unnecessarily difficult. Von Moltke said: "The greatest kindness in war is to bring it to a speedy conclusion."

There are many views as to what is allowable in warfare as a military necessity and often the civilian layman is disqualified through ignorance for justly criticizing a certain line of conduct adopted by a commanding officer. What may at first view strike the layman as wanton cruelty, might, when understood, prove to be wholly humane and wise. One of the best illustrations of the truth of this was given at the time General Sheridan, shortly after the Civil War, was sent into the Northwest to put down the Indian outbreaks. With his quick discernment he found that the Indians had been enabled to perpetrate their outrages upon the settlers because they would retire into their winter fastnesses after their summer raids on the settlements and, being unpursued through the thick snows, could in the spring gather together for another descent upon the whites. Sheridan saw that the way to end the massacres and to bring peace between settlers and red men was to strike the savages in the dead of winter. This he did, marching his troops through the heavy snow and hitting one Indian village after another, driving into the freezing wilderness the Indians who had thought themselves secure behind their barricades of snow. Thus pursued from place to place amid the severest cold, the Indians were glad to come to terms. The sternness of this military procedure did not appeal to sundry, tender-hearted gentlemen in the East who accused Sheridan of conducting inhuman warfare, etc., preferring apparently that the settlers should be killed or tortured, their homes destroyed and their women outraged rather than the Indians should be subjected to the stern discipline of war. Military men familiar with the situation on the frontier realized that Sheridan had done precisely the thing that would prove best in the end not only for the whites but for the Indians as well.

One rule about which there seems to be much conflict of popular opinion has to do with the bombardment of a town. Hague Rule 26 adopted in 1907 says that "the officer in command of an attacking force must before commencing a bombardment, except in case of assault, do all in his power to warn the authorities." The ease with which a country could be held up unjustly to the condemnation of the world is shown by what might happen to the United States if, when at war, one of its commanding officers should bombard a place without giving this warning. This might seem to be a plain violation of the Hague rule, and there would doubtless be a great outcry against this country for having violated the rules of civilized warfare, and done a lot of other things which an overwrought sentimentalism always discovers on such occasions. But the War Department explains under this Hague rule that "the American rule is that commanders, whenever admissible, inform the enemy of their intention to bombard a place, so that the non-

combatants, and especially the women and children, may be removed before the bombardment commences. But it is no infraction of the common law of war to omit thus to inform the enemy. Surprise may be a necessity." The rule in Great Britain as set forth by Oppenheim makes such warning subordinate to "military exigencies." Therefore in forming an opinion of the alleged violations of the rules of warfare in this or that act of the combatants on either side, allowance must always be made for the reservations and qualifications which materially affect the interpretation of the rules. Few of them are of the "cast-iron" order, and in every case it must always be understood that military exigency, military necessity, military purpose are things possessing an elasticity that will permit them to be stretched enough to cover a multitude of acts. Even under civil law the acts of an executive officer in the exercise of the discretion allowed him are not reviewable.

THE ARMY AND THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The disposition to misjudge the attitude of the officers of the Regular Army toward the National Guard is shown by the letter in another column from Mr. Charlesworth, of Colorado. He there speaks of a continual cry by some officers of the Army for the abolition of the National Guard. We have heard and printed much from Army officers on the subject of the National Guard and we profess complete ignorance of any cry, either continual or occasional, from any Regular officer in favor of doing away altogether with the National Guard. When the plan was brought into operation of detailing officers of the Army to duty as inspector-instructors for the Organized Militia, we predicted that the attempt to conform the state military establishments to the standards of the Army would be of mutual benefit to both national and state systems as it would give the officers of the Army an opportunity to learn at first-hand of the handicaps under which the citizen soldiery pursue their military training, and at the same time would afford the men of the state troops a closer acquaintance with those ideals of the Regular soldier which make for the highest type of fighting man. We said that this double opportunity should prove salutary in every respect. The results of these details and the fruit of the efforts to bring the National Guard up to the regular standards have vindicated the correctness of our view. There has been a better understanding all around, and this has tended to closer relations between the two great bodies of soldiery that are to constitute the first line of defense in the event of war. Nobody can attend the frequent lectures given by Regular officers in the National Guard regiments of New York city, for example, without being impressed by the spirit of cordiality existing between the officers of the Guard and their Army instructors. This spirit was not so observable in the days before the Dick law because the conditions did not conduce to its development. The aloofness of the times of a decade and more ago no longer exists.

The continual change in the personnel of the Army inspector-instructors steadily enlarges the circle of Regular officers thus brought into close contact with the state troops, and hence the representatives of the two systems, the national and the state, are constantly being drawn into a closer familiarity. Improvement in the state service as a result of the instruction by the Army officers has made the latter very welcome in the armories, while the eagerness and interest shown by them have commended the state officers to their teachers from the Army. We fear that our Rocky Mountain correspondent has not read the criticism by Army officers in the right spirit. The suggestions they have made have not been offered in any berating manner, but in the kindest spirit, and we are sure they have been so received by the Guard as a whole. The best way for Mr. Charlesworth to form a correct estimate of the attitude of the Army toward the Organized Militia is to read the various annual reports of the Army officers who have been Chiefs of the Division of Militia Affairs. He will find therein much to enlighten him as to the hearty good-will with which the Regular officers note the improvement of the state establishments and suggest wherein errors can be corrected for the advantage of the Service. The officers of the Army are opposed, as is the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, to all organizations calling themselves soldiers that do not appreciate the dignity and importance of military service and make no effort to fit themselves for the serious business. A military title and a military uniform should mean something. To assume them without good reason should be an offense as serious as that of the man ignorant of medicine who should put the title of doctor on his door plate and so mislead us into reliance upon his medical skill in a case of extremity.

Consideration of the wage schedules at the different navy yards for the year 1915 has been concluded by the Navy Department. Comparatively few changes in the existing rates were recommended by the various wage boards sitting at the different yards, and during December additional hearings were given in Washington by the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary. After thorough investigation the Secretary has come to the conclusion that the labor conditions affecting wages throughout the country have not experienced any essential change during the past year, and he has, therefore, decided to continue the same schedules during the coming year.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE WESTERN CAMPAIGN.

On the extreme left flank near the sea the French made slight gains by sapping in the sand dunes. On Dec. 23 the Germans attacked the position at Lombaertzyde, but were repulsed. On the 28th the Allies gained a foothold in the German trenches west of Lombaertzyde, and on the 30th they reported gains to the north of this place. On Dec. 29 the French reported the recapture of the village of St. Georges, after a fierce bayonet attack supported by artillery. This village was then prepared for defensive, and has since been subjected to a severe bombardment by the Germans. On Dec. 30 the Allies captured a German point of support southeast of Sonnebeke, about five miles east of Ypres. This indicates progress by the Allies of about two or three miles from their position as shown by the previous reports.

On the other hand, the Germans have captured some trenches south of Ypres. On Dec. 24, on the 26th and 28th there was fighting in vicinity of Lens, the French capturing some trenches between Loos and Vermelles and near Cavency, about five miles southwest of Lens. There was also fighting northwest of Arras and near Albert. In the period Dec. 21-25 there were actions in vicinity of Amiens, near Lassigny, near Roye, near Tracy-le-Val, at Puiselle, northeast of Vailly, and near Berry-aubac; with the French making gains near Roye and Puiselle and the Germans near Vailly. Toward the end of the month the Germans have been active again in this region and have opened a violent artillery fire upon the French lines.

During the three days preceding Christmas the French were very active in the region to the east of Rheims, launching some severe attacks against the Germans near Craonne, Rheims, Souain (north of Suippes), Perthes-lès-Hurlus, and Menils-lès-Hurlus (on line north of and parallel to the road Suippes-St. Menchould). The French claim gains, while the Germans report the repulse of these attacks. At any rate, the reports indicate very closely the location of the present lines. During the past few days the Germans have been displaying increased activity in this region and have been subjecting the French positions to a severe cannonade.

In the Argonne region and north and south of Verdun the French have been very active and very severe fighting has been taking place. The French appear to have made small advances along the entire line, except that the Germans claim to have captured a portion of the British trench at St. Hubert. On Dec. 23 the French captured some German trenches in the Grurie woods, and advanced to the German wire entanglements at the Forges woods, on the Meuse River (northeast of Varennes and northwest of Verdun). They also claim progress a day later between the Argonne and the Meuse River, on the Bourville-Vouquois front (two miles south of Varennes), notwithstanding the snow and fog; and also a distinct advance to the line Cuisy-Forges on the left bank of the Meuse. At the same time the Allies claim to have repulsed five successive attacks by the Germans in the Argonne Forest. In report of Dec. 29 the French claim small gains in the Forest of Grurie, in the Forest of Bolante (four miles southeast of Varennes), and in the Forest Courte Chasse (east of Bolante). On Dec. 30 the French report gains in the Argonne near Four-de-Paris and a severe cannonading along the front between Argonne and the Meuse.

There has been considerable activity and very severe fighting near St. Mihiel. The French report the repulse of several German attacks in the Forest La Bouchot. This forest is about four miles northeast of Troyon and on the southeast front of the lines about Verdun. This position indicates that the Germans are established upon the heights southeast of Verdun. To the south and east of St. Mihiel the French have gained and held, against severe attacks, ground west of Apremont, in the Forest of Ailly (about a mile southeast of Fort Camp-du-Romain, near St. Mihiel), Forest of Apremont and the Forest Brulé, or the Burnt Woods. This position indicates a closing in on the line of communication from Metz to the German position at St. Mihiel. In this region the fighting was most severe. The Germans recaptured the trenches, and were finally driven out only after three distinct counter-attacks following a shelling of the German position. The final attempt was successful only as a result of sapping and the use of hand grenades. Further to the east the French have captured the Forest Le Prêtre, near the Moselle River northwest of Pont-a-Mousson, and are shelling a German fort on the right bank of the Moselle opposite Norroy.

Considerable activity has been displayed by the French in the Vosges and in Alsace, and the last reports from Paris hint unofficially at further important movements along this front. Toward the border east of Lunneville the French had advanced by Dec. 26 to within a mile of Cirey, on the Vesouze River. Northeast of St. Die the French have captured and strengthened a position in the region of Ban-de-Sapt (six miles northeast of St. Die).

In the vicinity of Thann there has been violent fighting. The French captured a height east of Steinbach on Dec. 26, only to be driven out later. The Germans report the repulse of French attacks on Dec. 27 east of the Thann-Dammerkirch line. (Dammerkirch is about five miles east of Altkirch.) On Dec. 29 the French report the occupation after a violent engagement of a position northeast of Steinbach on the heights overlooking the plain at Cernay (Sennheim).

THE EASTERN CAMPAIGN.

The reports as to operations near the eastern boundary of East Prussia have been meager. Mention is made of the Russian offensive at Gumbinnen in a report of Dec. 23, and Dec. 30 the Germans report the driving back of the Russian cavalry in the direction of Pillkallen, northeast of Gumbinnen and about four miles within the East Prussian border. In southern East Prussia the German army under General Francois when driven from Przasnysz and Ciechanow fell back to the line Lautenburg-Soldau-Neidenburg, as mentioned in our last issue. Here they were able to take advantage of the German railways to bring up reinforcements, reported to be one army corps from the west. Then, resuming the offensive, they were able to advance to Mlaw, to occupy the Russian positions at this place and to force their retirement toward the Vistula.

On the line south of the Vistula, along the Bzura and Rawka and Pilica rivers, there has been severe fighting, but with practically no material changes of position during the past week. The fighting has been especially severe along the Bzura River from Bolimow or Sochaczew to Skierniewice, with the Germans attacking on the east bank, followed by Russian attacks to drive them back

to the west bank. Along both banks of the Pilica River the Russians seem to have driven the Germans back to the vicinity of Inowloz, about Dec. 22. On Dec. 29 the Russians claim to have made some progress against a German redoubt south of Inowloz. After the Austrian defeat in Galicia the German attacks appear to have almost ceased except for the artillery. While the week shows very little change in this part of the battle line, the advantage seems to belong to the Russians, in that they have held General von Hindenburg from making any progress toward Warsaw, while they have been able to inflict a severe defeat upon the Austrians in Galicia.

Along the Nida River a severe battle was fought for two days, Dec. 22-23, the severest fighting occurring on the lower Nida from Wislica to Nowemiasz Korczyn (where the Nida flows into the Vistula). The results of this battle were the capture of about 1,000 prisoners north of Pinczow by the Russians, the repulse of the Austrians' attack on the left or west bank of the Nida, and the burning of a Russian bridge over the Vistula near the mouth of the Nida. The Germans advanced along the railroad line west and south of Cracow through Tymbar, thirty-five miles southeast of Cracow, Neu Sandek, Grybow, for a combined attack against the Russian left and rear. At the same time the garrison of Przemyśl would make a sortie. The Russians discovered this move, raised the siege of Cracow, retreated nearly fifty miles to the Biala River, sent a force to meet the Russians coming across the Carpathians.

Battles were fought at Jaslo and along the line Krosno-Lisko on Dec. 19, and on Dec. 25-26 the Austrians, 175,000 strong, were defeated in vicinity of Dukla Pass along the line Zmigrod-Dukla, and were forced to retire across the mountains. The Austrians claim to be retiring in order, but the Russians report a rout and the capture of about 10,000 prisoners. During this time unsuccessful sorties were made from Przemyśl. Christmas Day the Russians drove the Austrians out of the village of Wislica and cleared the left bank of the Nida.

The most important development of the week was the decisive defeat of the Austrians in western and southern Galicia. The Austrian plan appears to have been a concentric move for the purpose of flanking the Russian lines and also relieving Przemyśl. The mass of the southern Russian army was facing west near Cracow, having advanced along the Rzeszow-Tarnow-Cracow railroad line. A force was left around Przemyśl. The Austrians sent one army under General Boehm-Ermoli through the Dukla Pass and along the railroad to the east through Lupkow Pass, to the front Jaslow-Krasno-Lisko-Sanok, arriving along this line about Dec. 19. It was planned to bring an army from Cencstochowa. The Austrian army from the west was prevented from making the proposed junction, but were met by the Russians on Christmas Day along the line Tuchow-Opilny and were driven back to the east of the Biala, with the loss of eighteen guns and 3,500 men captured. The Russians occupied the heights of Siedliska, on the left bank of the Biala (four miles southeast of Tuchow). The topography is such that the lines of retreat of these two Austrian armies are entirely separated by mountain ridges. The Germans admit in their report that it will be some time before the Austrians can make their new dispositions.

Summing up, we see the situation in the eastern area as follows:

A Russian force across the East Prussian border near Gumbinnen. Troops in contact near the southern border of East Prussia at Mlaw, with the Germans on the offensive.

A failure of the Germans to advance nearer to Warsaw on the front from the Lower Vistula to the Pilica River, with indications that the Russians may soon attempt a new offensive.

Troops in contact along the Nida River and lower Donajec and to the west of the Biala River near Tuchow. The Russians in pursuit of a retreating Austrian army in the Carpathians; and a defeated garrison invested in Przemyśl without hope of relief for a long time.

HOW THE ARMIES OF EUROPE FIGHT.

A correspondent of the London Times thus describes the present methods of fighting in Europe: For some time the character of the artillery fire has been such as force both combatants, even for some distance behind the firing line, to burrow into the earth in order to obtain shelter, and to conceal their works as far as possible in order to gain protection both from guns and aeroplanes. This has been carried on to such an extent that behind the front fire trenches of British, French and Germans are perfect labyrinths of burrows of various types. The principal feature of the battlefield, therefore, as has been often pointed out, is the absence of any signs of human beings. Where resort is had to siege methods the earthworks on both sides become still more complicated, though there is a definite system underlying their apparent confusion. It is not possible to give any details of the methods upon which our trenches are arranged, but it is permissible to describe how the enemy is carrying on the close attack at some points. From the last position attained they sap forward in the two ways already mentioned. The approaches are excavated by pioneers working at the head, the German pioneers being technically trained troops which correspond to our sappers. Owing to the close range at which the fighting is conducted and the fact that rifles fixed in rests and machine guns are kept permanently directed upon the crest of the trenches, observation is somewhat difficult; but the "head" or end of the approaching sap can be detected from the mound of earth which is thrown up. This cannot be done, however, where the advance is being conducted by a "blinded" sap. In executing this type of sap a horizontal bore-hole about a foot in diameter and some three or four feet below ground, is bored by means of a special earth borer worked by hand. It is then enlarged by pick and shovel into a small tunnel, whose roof is one or two feet below the surface. Several of these saps having been driven forward, their heads are connected by a lateral trench, which becomes the front line and can be used for stormers to collect for an assault.

In some cases, usually in the night, a sap is driven right up to the parapet of the hostile trench, which is then blown in by a charge. Amidst the confusion caused, and a shower of grenades, the stormers attempt to burst in through the opening and work along the trench. They also assault it in front. As in their ordinary infantry attacks, machine guns are quickly brought up to any point gained in order to repel counter-attack. Most of this fighting takes place at such close range that the guns of either side cannot fire at the enemy's infantry without great risk of hitting its own men. The rôle of artillery projectiles, however, is well played by bombs of all descriptions, which are used in

prodigious quantities. These grenades of various types are being thrown continuously by both sides, every assault being preluded and accompanied by showers of them. In fact, the wholesale use of these murderous missiles is one of the most prominent features of the close attack now being carried on. As may be imagined, what with sharpshooters, machine guns and bombs, this kind of fighting is very deadly, and somewhat blind, owing to the difficulty of observation. The latter, however, is somewhat decreased by the use of the "hyperscope," which is much the same in principle as the periscope of a submarine, and allows a man to look over the top of a parapet without raising his head above it.

DISTURBANCES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Confirmation of published reports of disturbances in the Philippines on Christmas Eve, but a denial of alleged conspiracies to seize Corregidor Island from the American forces, was received at the War Department on Dec. 27 from Governor General Harrison, who had just returned to Manila after a holiday cruise to other parts of the archipelago. "Nobody of any standing or influence is concerned in this movement," Governor Harrison cabled. It was added that on Christmas Eve there was a small and unsuccessful movement in Manila connected with the Ricarti campaign. Ricarti has conducted from Hong Kong revolutionary propaganda, appealing to the most ignorant classes of Filipinos. During the last three months five of the Ricarti leaders have been arrested and sentenced to four and six years, including Ricarti's right hand man. Christmas Eve about seventy-five men, extremely ignorant, without firearms, met at the botanical garden in Manila and were dispersed by the municipal police. Three shots were fired into the air and twenty men were arrested. Movements of similar character occurred at Navotas, ten miles from Manila, where forty men endeavored unsuccessfully to loot the municipal safe, taking prisoner the provincial Governor, who afterward escaped. Twenty of this party were captured by constabulary or by municipal police. Ten men without firearms in Lagun De Bay attempted to make trouble, with no results.

In making public Governor Harrison's despatch Acting Secretary of War Breckinridge and Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre, U.S.A., Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, included recent correspondence between the War Department and the authorities at Manila with reference to reports of disturbed conditions in the Philippines published in the newspapers during the last three weeks.

Prominent Americans in Manila held a meeting at which it was voted to appeal to the Secretary of War for protection in view of the Filipino revolt. The opinion was expressed that the lives of Americans are in serious danger and that the United States should make a thorough investigation of the causes that underlie the unrest, says a despatch to the New York Sun, Dec. 29. Unrest among the natives outside of Manila is said to be growing and fresh outbreaks of disaffected Filipinos are expected.

A general warning, it is stated, was sent on Dec. 24 to all officers that 10,000 Filipinos were ready for a concerted attack on Fort Santiago, the Cuartel Espana, the Cuartel Infanteria and the medical depot. A street patrol was started at dusk, and military units were prepared.

President Wilson is quoted as saying that the recent reported uprising in the Philippines had not shaken his belief in the ability of the Filipinos eventually to exercise the right of self-government. He referred to recent press statements describing the conditions out of which the uprising at Manila grew as exaggerations.

In the House on Dec. 29 Delegate Quezon, of the Philippines, charged business interests of Manila opposed to Filipino self-government with spreading inaccurate stories of uprisings in the island with a view to defeating the Philippines Independence bill, which will probably be reported to the Senate about the middle of January.

Representative Miller, of Duluth, a Republican member of the House Committee on Insular Affairs, who recently spent three months in the Philippines, is quoted as saying that while he did not regard the present outbreak as serious in itself, it shows what talk of independence for the Filipinos may lead to. "The Filipinos," he added, "are no more ready for independence than the Eskimos of Alaska, the Apache Indians in our own country or the Hottentots of Africa. They are simply irresponsible children, and the fact that they can be led astray by a man like this Ricarti and his sale of commissions at so much a head, it seems to me, proves it."

The fact that certain native leaders have found attempts at "uprisings" an easy way of luring money out of the pockets of credulous Filipinos leads former Secretary of the Interior of the Philippines, Dean C. Worcester, to treat lightly the recent effort to start an uprising in Manila for independence of the Philippines. The plan which Mr. Worcester, when he was secretary, found is pursued in these "uprisings" is to send agents around among the natives telling them that a revolution is impending and that they can obtain commissions in the native army for a certain sum, colonelships selling for \$5, captains' and lieutenants' commissions going for \$2 and \$1, respectively. It is surprising how much money can be got out of the ignorant natives in this manner. When the adventurer has accumulated sufficient funds the whole revolution fades into thin air. Often a list of the alleged conspirators would be placed where it could be found by the United States authorities. It usually carried the names of enemies of the promoter. The fact that the information relative to the latest "conspiracy" was furnished to the authorities by the Constabulary indicates the loyalty of that body, but Mr. Worcester is convinced that no matter how many natives revolt, nothing will come of it as it is a question not of men but of guns. The natives have been cleaned out of practically all their firearms, and there is a stiff penalty, including a heavy fine and a jail sentence, for being found with an unauthorized gun in one's possession. Now that the Jones bill, dealing with Philippine independence, is pending Mr. Worcester says all uprising stories should be taken with several large pinches of salt as Filipinos opposed to the bill might start them to influence public opinion. Any movement against the Government headed by Artemio Ricarti he discounts at once as that native has tried repeatedly to stir up trouble and is known as a chronic "sorehead." "The charge that American business men in Manila were responsible for the trouble is preposterous as they are a patriotic body of men earnestly seeking the best interests of the islands." Mr. Worcester believes that the present war should open the eyes of the more intelligent natives to the danger of surrendering the protection of the United States for the phantom of independence. In view of the way Belgium has been swallowed up, the native leaders of thought must realize the

utter impracticability of the islands maintaining a separate existence as an independent nation.

MR. GARRISON ON MILITARY TRAINING.

In an interview reported in the New York Sun of Dec. 27 Secretary Garrison, of the War Department, is reported as saying:

"In my judgment, there are three phases of the matter which must be considered, and more seriously, too, if we are to hearken to the wise admonition of the far seeing Washington.

"First—The youth of the country must be subjected to discipline. There is no escaping this very evident but unpleasant situation. No serious American should slight it or, to lull his senses to repose, pass it by, if only for one brief moment.

"Second—The deep-seated self-confidence of our people, and especially of our youth, must be overcome once and for all. However innocent and harmless this attitude may seem, it is at the same time deeply fraught with danger. Yes, it is clearly apparent in the mind of our youth that as Americans pure and simple we are quite invincible, and I most earnestly urge that this attitude and spirit must be removed from us and the thought totally eradicated.

"Third—Our youth must be taught the reality of physical hardship to enable them to cope successfully with the stern rigors of war conditions, such as will be met with in active service, when the nation is face to face with battle and all that the word truly signifies. "The work being performed by the Boy Scouts of our country demonstrates what splendid results can be obtained from training and wise discipline, and it has been a revelation indeed to behold the wonderful physical endurance they have shown, as well as the magnificent enthusiasm they display in all their work."

Asked as to the suggestion by the General Staff of the Army to abolish about eighty per cent. of the present posts, he said that such authority must come from Congress. However, he thinks that he has a partial solution for this problem. His idea is to consolidate into one all the Army posts of a state. This will make a big reduction in the number of posts and also make for more economic and effective work, because if the post of, say, four adjoining states were so situated in relation to state borders that they were practically one large post it would be very easy to mobilize the forces from these states, either for the purposes of maneuvers or in time of military necessity.

The Secretary said that perhaps this is not the best kind of military plan, but it is a good one to adopt in this far from a perfect military country. He thinks such a plan would popularize the Army; that each state would come to look upon such a large Army post with its own peculiar pride in the efficiency of it as compared with the Army posts of sister states; that forty-eight important units of an Army could thus be built up and made popular, as each state would vie with its neighbors in keeping up its Army post.

"As it is," the Secretary said, "no citizen knows what company of Regulars, whether Cavalry, Artillery or Infantry, is stationed in his particular state."

"Military history," he said, "should be an all important subject in our schools. A thorough and accurate knowledge of United States history, authentic in every detail, should be compulsory in each and every school of the country, although compulsory military education is not in my opinion a matter to be considered by the Government at large, but should be controlled by the Board of Education of each individual state, so adapted as to meet the requirements of its own peculiar needs."

In the same article the Sun publishes statements by Gen. George W. Wingate and Major William Halsted Wiley on the subject of the instruction of the youth of our public schools in rifle firing.

NEW ORLEANS NAVAL STATION.

Capt. Marbury Johnston and Naval Constr. H. T. Wright, U.S.N., left Washington on Dec. 29 for New Orleans, where the naval station will be reopened on Jan. 6. Captain Johnston has also been designated as the official representative of the Secretary of the Navy at the annual celebration of the battle of New Orleans. The battleship Rhode Island will be ordered to New Orleans, and probably some other ships, to participate in the celebration. A number of gunboats now in the service in Mexican and West Indian waters will be assigned to the navy yard at New Orleans. Perhaps more work will be done on Army transports, Army engineering craft and revenue cutters at this yard than on Navy vessels. In the course of time it is expected that the yard will be an important repair station for all government ships in service in that locality.

The following are the vessels tentatively assigned to the New Orleans Navy Yard, with their type, displacement and cost of repairs and alterations in 1914:

Amphitrite, monitor, 3,990 tons, \$1,000; Castine, tender, 1,177 tons, —; Hancock, transport, 8,500 tons, \$156,000; Machias, gunboat, 1,177 tons, \$15,900; Mackenzie, torpedo boat, 65 tons, —; Marietta, gunboat, 990 tons, \$11,000; Nashville, gunboat, 1,371 tons, \$15,400; Petrel, gunboat, 890 tons, \$10,700; Sacramento, gunboat, 1,425 tons, \$500; Somers, torpedo boat, 150 tons, \$4,400; Wheeling, gunboat, 1,392 tons, \$3,200.

War Department vessels: Benyaard, dredge, 2,978 tons; Caucus, dredge, 1,950 tons; Charleston, dredge, 800 tons; Galveston, dredge, 3,375 tons; New Orleans, dredge, 4,425 tons; Sabine, dredge, 700 tons.

Lighthouse tenders: Arbutus, Camelia, Lilac, Magnolia, Oleander and Sunflower.

Revenue cutters: Windom and Winona.

CANDIDATES FOR MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy in 1915 have been appointed during the past week:

Alabama—Edward N. Jones, alternate, Camden. Idaho—Miner W. Bonwell, Twin Falls. Iowa—Philip E. Gallagher, Council Bluffs; Woodworth B. Allen, alternate, Council Bluffs.

Kansas—Joseph P. Cotte, Langdon; Homer Bargdill, alternate, Seward; Howard T. Fleeson, alternate, Sterling.

Massachusetts—B. Abbott Dickson, alternate, Worcester.

Missouri—George W. Gay, Ironton; Roy E. Waller, alternate, Mill Springs.

Tennessee—Lyle Burrow, Bristol.

Texas—Roderick R. Allen, alternate, Palestine.

IS IT SO?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In looking over the reports of the various secretaries and chiefs of departments one cannot help but notice in all of them the trite expression, "Man for man we have the best army in the world." Is it so?

Why is every American given to the use of some such high sounding expression, thus by frequent repetition convincing himself that he is stating an absolute fact? The habit seems bred in the bone of all Americans. The boy in school is certain that he is superior to all others. Our young men certainly think nobody quite their equal. Our business men fancy that they are far superior to the business men of all other countries. The result of all this egotism is that when men get in high official positions they are still loud in their praise of the superiority of their countrymen.

Now the writer is certainly an admirer of his own countrymen, and can see no harm in such self-laudation so long as the country does not get a severe jolt, but he dreads the awakening. We cannot always expect to dwell in a fool's paradise.

What foundation have we for the use of such an assertion? We praise the qualities of a colt because he was possibly sired by Dan Patch or some other of the tribe of Patch of excellent trotting record. In other words, the horse is bred to a type, and we can reasonably expect the same qualities in the colt that were displayed by the sire. Now the Germans, Japanese, French, etc., are pretty much bred to a type and a general will know just what to expect from them, but to what type is an American bred? We are a conglomerate race comprising about twenty million of German extraction and something like sixty million of mixed English, French, Russians, Swedes, Norwegians, Poles, Italians, Hungarians, Japanese, Chinamen, Mexicans, Spanish, Greeks, East Indians, West Indians, Low Dutch, High Dutch and In Dutch; then there are our native American Indians and some 20,000,000 negroes.

No body of men of any size can be assembled so that all will have the same peculiarities of thought or action. From the nature of their breeding one will be stolid, another slow, another quick, another effervescent, another calculating. Whatever qualities they may possess, it will be certain that they will not think or act together. Therefore they will be very difficult to successfully lead in battle. Why, then, should we be superior to the pure bred races that produced us? In the breeding of all birds and animals it is conceded that a cross is never the equal of the pure bred. Will not the same rule apply to man?

What have we ever done that gives us a right to assert that man for man we are the superior of others? Certainly we cannot look to the War of 1812 as an example of our superiority, because at that time a handful of Englishmen marched at liberty over this country and burned the Capitol. It is possible that in the War of 1847 we showed superiority over another mongrel people, but the men who fought that war on the side of the United States were men who had been raised with rifles in their hands, and such an army, though small, could not be again assembled.

The only time when the American soldier of modern times has met the trained soldier of another nation was in the Santiago campaign. Did we display superiority? Consider El Caney, where it took five thousand well trained men under the command of that most excellent leader, General Chaffee, nine hours to conquer five hundred Spaniards. Did this demonstrate our superiority? We will find many competent military students who will state that the men who fought under Chaffee were the superior of the soldier of the Regular Army of the present time.

Is it not time that we break away from cant and bombast and look this matter squarely in the face?

Man for man, are we the equal of any soldier in the world?

QUERY.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N.G.N.Y.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

If we are to accept as correct the interviews concerning the disbandment of the 22d Regiment, N.G.N.Y. [referred to on page 573.—Ed.], wherein the language ascribed to Major General O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, appears in quotation marks, someone should call a halt on the progress of the Major General commanding the Organized Militia of the state of New York in roughing the Guard. The O.M. are not in service to take the field to-morrow; they cannot and should not be made so. Any assumption of that kind leads to an absurdity. The reason is that they are citizens, engaged in the daily avocations upon which their existence and that of their families depends. They do not draw large (or small) salaries from the state for military services, and cannot give way to the exalted patriotism that fires those who do.

Military measures are always necessities and are to be accepted cheerfully, so the creation of two battalions of Engineers, where a regiment was supposed to be, is in line with military prescriptions.

Nobody ever took the so-called "Engineers" seriously. They were brought into existence by an order in the line of theory of the former major general commanding the O.M.N.Y. that a body of household troops attached to headquarters, such as the Cavalry, Signal Corps and Engineers, would be useful and impressive, and that they extended the field of study of the "School for Officers," which the O.M. supplied.

Now a stroke of the pen creates "pontoniers" and "pioneers" and disbands the Engineers, and unquestionably good instruction will be given to those battalions.

But how and on what plan is the Major General Commanding, O.M.N.Y., progressing? He is quoted as saying, "Ballroom soldiers and ping-pong warriors are not wanted in the National Guard." It is hoped that strictures are being well made. True, a great part of Britain's soldiers were at the ball of the Duchess of Albany the night before Waterloo, but those warriors were not referred to. We must read further, "We want in the National Guard strong, athletic and intelligent men who enjoy camping and roughing it."

Our President says "The Service must be made attractive." Those in power have supplied our armories with tanks for swimming, pool and billiard tables, bowling alleys, etc. Now these are to be taken out, or part of their floors are to be ripped out and dirt floors substituted, so that men may 'get acquainted with the earth's surface

in time of peace." "War is a rough business, and you have to use rough methods in preparing the men of the Militia for it." So we go from one extreme to the other; the golden mean is never quite glowing enough to be attractive; we must go fast or we appear not to go at all. We must be either ping-pong soldiers or hammer and tongs soldiers. We cannot be steady, forceful, deep, studious, strong and alert soldiers. We must be dirty, tough, bold, "to hell with 'em" soldiers—that is, until the next change in the command.

V.

In view of the criticisms of General O'Ryan contained in this communication from an old officer of the National Guard, we state that General O'Ryan informs us that he was grossly misquoted in the newspaper reports of interviews with him, upon which this criticism is based. He fully appreciates the devotion of the officers and men of the 22d to military duty, in view of the fact that they have to devote to this duty a part of such leisure as they may be able to obtain after attending to their daily business. He has never even intimated that social affairs have interfered with military duty, and he believes that the members of the Guard are as much entitled to reasonable social recreation as men of the Army and Navy of the United States. General O'Ryan does not believe, however, in encouraging men to join the Guard merely for the purpose of the social entertainment offered, and believes that every effort should be made to obtain those men who appreciate the importance of military training. The matter of removing the board floors in the Infantry armories does not appear to have been settled, and there are two opinions as to the expediency of this measure.

THE "BLACK WATCH" AT MAGERSFONTEIN.

Galveston, Texas, Dec. 12, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I was rather surprised (as no doubt many others were) to find in your issue of Dec. 5 a paragraph in which reference was made to "the solid rank formation adopted by the British in their fight with the Boers!"

Where and when did the British employ "solid rank formations" against the Boers in the last Boer War? And is the JOURNAL unaware of the fact that at least thirty years ago the British attack formation was as open as that now taught in the U.S. Army? It is true that at Magersfontein the Highland Brigade, during a night attack, advanced in the direction of the enemy in "quarter column." But there was certainly no intention to fight in that formation. Owing to inadequate precautions the brigade was surprised in that shape by a murderous fire before they could deploy. It is unnecessary to say that, in modern times, the British army has always fought in line; and in the Boer War intervals as great as six paces were used in attacking kopjes over a level plain.

Your reference in the same paragraph to the Black Watch interests me, in view of the many references to that regiment since Magersfontein. Not very long ago I read in the U.S. Infantry Journal the assertion that "the famous Black Watch went down before the Boers." It may interest you to know that the regiment known for about 180 years as "The Black Watch," i.e., the 42d Royal Highlanders, was not at Magersfontein. The regiment now known as the 2d Battalion, Black Watch, was there; that is, to say, the old 73d Regiment of Foot, which, within comparatively recent memory, was a regiment of the English line which was "hitched on" to the Black Watch when the linked battalion system was inaugurated. True, the 73d, as far back as 1789, or thereabouts, was a kilted regiment, raised in Scotland and attached for a few years to the 42d; but the Black Watch, in the eyes of all Scots, has always been and now is the 42d Royal Highlanders, which never saw Magersfontein.

Another item which I am sure will prove interesting to you as a military critic is the curious fact that, with, I think, but one exception, the regiments forming the Highland Brigade at that unfortunate affair were battalions that had been pitch-forked into kilts and sporrans at the same time as the 73d.

JAMES CURRIE.

Consulting the files of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the days of the Boer War we find many interesting references to the battle of Magersfontein, such as this (issue of Jan. 27, 1900, page 498): "There has been a monotonous sameness in the versions given of the different cases of the heavy losses of the British in South Africa which is difficult to ascribe to inaccurate reporting. Take the case of the Gordons at Elandslaagte when the Gordons skirted the batteries in action and marched steadily in company front until the enemy's ridge was reached. Next Gatacre's surprise at Stormberg—the column was marching four abreast and was surprised by a hot Boer fire. Then in General Methuen's assault on the position at Magersfontein we are told that the Highland Brigade arrived at 200 yards of the Boer position marching in quarter column in close order, not suspecting the vicinity of the enemy and were met with a terrific fire on their flanks. In the extended description of the battle of Magersfontein in our issue of Feb. 3, 1900, page 537, we find this: "Letters by mail give particulars of the battle of Magersfontein Dec. 11, when the Black Watch marched into a Boer trap. The Highland brigade, 400 strong, under General Wauchope, advanced half an hour after midnight to make the flank movement on the left of the supposed Boer position. It was slow marching through the rain-sodden sand and tangling undergrowth. The brigade marched in line of quarter-column, the least effective of all formations."

In a second, in the twinkling of an eye, the searchlights of the Boers fell broad and clear as the noonday sun on the ranks of the doomed Highlanders. For one brief moment the Scots seemed paralyzed by the suddenness of the discovery, for they knew that they were huddled together like sheep within fifty yards of the trenches of the foe." These two accounts, to which could be added others if we had the space, show that the British were marching in a formation wholly unadapted to the perilous nature of the mission they had undertaken, that of attacking one of the wildest of foes, as adept in seeking cover and laying ambushes as even the North American Indian. A formation that disclosed them "huddled together like sheep" was certainly not one to be imitated or one that would have commended itself to George Washington at the time of Braddock's defeat. Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, of the Crescent Apartments, Brooklyn, a Scotchman, informs us that after the battle of Magersfontein feeling ran high in Scotland over what was called the sacrifice of the brave Scotch Highlanders to a faulty formation and much was said of the alleged

protest made by General Wauhope unavailingly against being sent out in the night advance in the formation decreed, and attention was called to the dying words attributed to the gallant Wauhope: "Men, don't blame me for this."

GERMANY AGAINST WASTE OF AMMUNITION.

A short manual of instructions issued recently to German gunners is published by the Temps. A copy of it was found in a house near the Aisne which had been occupied by some German artillery officers. It is of considerable interest. It begins:

New instructions with regard to the working of artillery.—Necessary—(1) Because the lessons of war do not agree with the teaching given in time of peace; (2) because even the maximum production of German factories will not be able to supply our army indefinitely with ammunition.

Principles.—Never fire unless the mark is worth while. Use projectiles appropriate for the result to be attained. Keep batteries silent at night, as observation is then impossible.

Then comes a series of instructions emphasizing the importance of concentrated and concerted fire and of direct observation, the gist of all of which is a warning against waste of ammunition. Gunners are especially cautioned not to employ what the French call *arrosage*—that is to say, a sustained rain of shells over a certain area in order to annihilate any troops within it and to prevent the passage of others.

Finally, with regard to the co-operation of artillery with infantry, the manual says:

As soon as the infantry advances fractions of the artillery ought to open fire on the opposing infantry. The intensity of fire ought to be at a maximum before the assault. Strong positions (defended villages, etc.) are ready to be attacked after one hour or two. If the assault does not follow immediately after the bombardment ammunition has been wasted. For purposes of defense the right moment must be chosen. A long cannonade means waste of ammunition.

The phrase "Waste of ammunition" occurs in the manual again and again, and it is perfectly clear that this was the underlying thought in the minds of the German staff who ordered it to be drafted. It is equally clear that the change in the German artillery tactics, which the manual declares has been brought about by the experience gained in the war, is of fairly recent date. All through the earlier phases of the war up to the end of the heavy fighting in the north which ended about three weeks ago, the German artillery fire was remarkable for its prodigality. It should be noted that in these latest instructions a village is considered to have been "prepared" for infantry attack after a two hours' cannonade.—*London Times*.

LAUDS THE BANTAM SOLDIER.

That little men have many advantages in war time over their bigger brothers is an argument advanced in the British Medical Journal.

After expressing the view that 30,000 have been lost to the army in the last few weeks owing to the present height standard, the journal says:

"Not a little is to be said in favor of short infantry. Short men occupy less room in transport. They find cover more easily and offer a smaller mark to bullets and shrapnel. They are better sheltered in trenches, and require to dig less deep trenches to protect themselves.

"It takes less khaki to clothe them and less leather to boot them. The army blanket covers them more amply, and they need less food than tall, thin men to keep up their body meat and maintain their marching energy.

"Those who stand the rigors of cold climates are not always big men, and the sailor, like the wind-swept tree on the coast, may be a short man. Warmth and easy conditions of life rather tend to the development of tall men.

"The cavalry and artilleryman require to be big and powerful, but as to those who burrow in the trenches, how can it matter whether they are 4 feet 9 or 5 feet 6? We are not out for a show and a parade, but to win a war of sieges and attrition."

A CALL FOR HELP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have often observed that you are pretty good at cracking hard departmental "nuts" in your columns; I mean throwing light on some mysterious, occult regulations, which has enabled your many readers to interpret them for intelligent application. Of course, the problem in view may be one presenting no difficulty of solution, but to the writer, who heretofore had considered himself possessed of ordinary intelligence, it is a regulation couched in enigmatical terms either for the purpose of rendering its application impracticable, if not impossible, or for holding us, the lowly, in awe at the omniscient attributes of its progenitor.

If you are unable to throw light on this subject, perhaps the publication of the question in your columns might induce some savant to step forth with an elucidation for the guidance of the helplessly feeble.

The question is: How may an officer who is on detached service and who has been purchasing fuel and light in kind for the past six months obtain reimbursement therefor?

The petitioner has written in all about twenty communications in attempts to secure such reimbursement and has received volumes of contradictory instructions, reminding one of the numerous patent medicine cures for rheumatism, all of which have proven of no vital purpose; i.e., brought forth the reimbursement to which he appears to be entitled under existing (?) regulations. Therefore the mere citation of orders and regulations will not suffice.

I am not aiming at a criticism of the fuel and light regulations, for they may be as clear as the binomial theorem, Joule's Law of Electrical Resistance, or the lemniscata of Bernoulli, as any regulations should be—plain enough, in fact, that the party being regulated may understand them sufficiently for practical application, but I am merely seeking adequate knowledge which will enable me to obtain the fuel and light reimbursement. Indeed, the regulations may be all right—to those who understand them—and to my knowledge at least they have furnished an active stimulant for brain work and consumed much time in strenuous mental and manual activity through formulating and deleting numerous verbose and useless supplications, which time might otherwise have been wasted in idleness or in the applica-

tion of the officer's energies to the performance of the duty for which he is detailed.

MUCHO POBRE.

HOT AIR.—IV.

The Anvil Club was in session. Major Sour Dough was reading the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Nov. 7.

Major Sour Dough: "Yap, here is something for you, listen. Experience speaks: I have been reading the letters signed 'Efficiency' in which a six months' period is advocated. Until your issue of Oct. 27, I thought the author was joking or writing for the purpose of getting a discussion."

Captain Yap: "That's enough, queer sense of humor to find a joke there. As for a discussion, listen. General Wotherspoon recommends a standing Army of 205,000 enlisted men augmented by reserves to bring the first line of the mobile Army up to 500,000. This number of men should be equipped and trained in six months."

Lieut. New Boy: "It takes time to make a soldier." Captain Yap: "Lieutenant, did they teach you at West Point that 'energy' is measured by the squared rate of movement multiplied by the weight of what you move? What did they teach you that for?"

Lieut. New Boy: "It was part of the prescribed course."

Captain Yap: "That's the good old Army view. How many hours a day did you work at West Point?"

Lieut. New Boy: "Well, I was an immortal, I averaged over eight hours a day."

Captain Yap: "Suppose your 'energy' had only allowed you to work one hour a day, how long would it have taken you to get through West Point?"

Lieut. New Boy: "Thirty-two years."

Captain Yap: "You entered at eighteen, I believe? 18+32=50. You would have been a little old for a second lieutenant."

Col. Old Timer: "How does that apply to making a soldier in six months?"

Captain Yap: "Six months is one-eighth of our present enlistment time."

Major Sour Dough: "Listen, Yap. But that we can start with recruits and in six months turn out soldiers, trained in all the essential principles of combat training would certainly be one of the new things that would make 'Napoleon' and 'von Moltke' sit up and take notice."

Captain Yap: "If Napoleon or von Moltke were put in charge of the military establishment of the United States on Jan. 1, 1915, you would have by June 30, 1915, at least 500,000 trained reservists who had been recruits on Jan. 1, 1915. Why? Because Napoleon and von Moltke would not only sit up and take notice, but they would see the difference between the theory and the condition of our preparedness for national defense. They would both act on President Wilson's favorite maxim. Should this be done? If it should, do it. If it should not, drop it, for, like David Harum, they both were strong for 'do it first.'"

Col. Old Timer: "Yap, what do you think is the matter with the Army?" (The club members excused themselves and beat it for home.)

Captain Yap: "A former Chief of Staff said: 'To be perfectly frank, in every army only ten per cent. are superior and ninety per cent. are mediocre. No profession is led by the mass, but by the few people who are thinking and working.' It is all there. Get the right thing to think and work for, and get the thinking and working few in the places where they count. Let me ask you four questions. First: Has the Army been given any outstanding, common interest, superlative national ideal or objective to work for? Second: Are our ranking officers explicitly selected from among the few who think and work for an adequate national defense? Third: Is our system of selecting officers for the General Staff broad enough to give us the best of the few who think and work for an adequate national defense? Fourth: Do the Army heads systematically and persistently impress upon the Army that its first mission is to be able to train a recruit to be an efficient soldier in the shortest time possible?"

Colonel Old Timer: "Captain Yap, we are getting into politics. I will say to the first: *E pluribus unum*. To the second: Leaders are measured by accomplished results. To the third: Clansmen. To the fourth: The Army knows, but fails to realize, that to train a recruit to be an efficient soldier in the shortest time possible is the vital thing to us."

Captain Yap: "Well, our leaders are all right. They usually get what they go after."

TACK HAMMER, Recorder.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller decides that the retired pay of the enlisted men of the Navy or Marine Corps is not a pension and, in the case of those who are the beneficiaries of the Naval Home, it is not subject to the provisions of Sec. 4813, Rev. Stat., amended, which requires that the pension of the inmates of the Naval Home shall be deducted from his accounts.

The Militia of the District of Columbia while in camp destroyed the melon patch of Clifford Barnes, Virginia Beach, Va., causing a damage of \$80. The Comptroller decides that as the damage resulted from the acts of individuals, no one is responsible but those actually doing the damage. This is doubtless law, but it is clearly not justice. Some provision should be made for meeting such claims resulting from the organized bodies acting under the Government and against whose trespass the individual wronged has no practical remedy. Such damage when determined, as in this case, by official inquiry should be assessed pro rata on the members of the offending organization. It is to the last degree unwise to create a popular prejudice against military organizations. A militia organization which would not make good such damage should be promptly disbanded. It is a reproach and not a benefit to the Army.

In a decision dated Dec. 16 in the case of the claim of Lieut. Comdr. William C. Watts as aid to Rear Admiral John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet, the Comptroller says, interpreting the decision of the Court of Claims: "For this I understand the Court to mean that the Army laws relating to aids to major generals have had no application to aids in the Navy since the passage of the Act of May 13, 1908; so that the number of aids which may be allowed a rear admiral is not limited to the number authorized for a major general by Sec. 1098, Rev. Stat., but in the absence of any specific law on the subject is governed by Navy Regulations. The Auditor's decision is therefore approved."

FOOTBALL IN 2D DIVISION.

During the fall months the 2d Division in Texas City, under command of Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, has been playing a schedule of football games between the regiments and other troops, which was brought to an end on Dec. 24, by the championship game between the 27th Infantry and the Engineers. The game was won by the 27th Infantry by the score of 13 to 0.

There were ten teams entered in the league and each one was scheduled to play every one of the others, which aroused much interest and good-natured rivalry between the various regiments and corps. The enthusiasm and regimental spirit aroused not only brought pleasure and pastime to the troops isolated in Texas City, but led as well to the development of some high class football.

In the case of the 27th Infantry team which won the Division championship, captained by Lieut. W. R. Schmidt, who won his capital "A" at the Military Academy in 1912, a total number of 239 points was earned without the loss of a single point. The team not only won every game, but was able to maintain its ten-yard line inviolate throughout the entire season. The members of the team were: Second Lieut. W. R. Schmidt, captain; left end, Nickel; left tackle, Haas, Semmons; left guard, Goldberg; center, Kurowski; right guard, Wise, Dwelyn; right tackle, Reeder; right end, Carr, O'Laughlin; quarterback, Grimmer; left halfback, Schmidt; right halfback, Davis, Allen; fullback, Hanson.

The record of the teams was as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Points.	Oppo.
27th Infantry....	7	0	0	239	0
Engineers.....	2	1	1	58	13
18th Infantry....	4	0	2	120	6
4th Field Art....	3	2	1	69	41
22d Infantry....	3	3	0	88	80
23d Infantry....	3	3	0	49	123
26th Infantry....	3	2	0	38	47
11th Infantry....	0	5	0	6	65
Hospital Corps..	0	4	0	6	220
Signal Corps....	0	2	0	0	46

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Orion was placed in service at the Norfolk Yard Dec. 27, 1914.

The Arethusa, now at the Norfolk Yard, has been ordered to Port Arthur, Texas, and thence to Guantanamo Bay.

Upon the arrival of the Delaware at Vera Cruz the Rhode Island will proceed to New Orleans, La., to arrive by Jan. 8.

The Brutus, now at Key West, has been ordered to proceed to Port au Prince and Santo Domingo City, and thence to Cristobal.

The Iroquois, now at the Mare Island Yard, has been ordered to proceed to Bremerton to convoy the K-3 and K-4 from Puget Sound to San Diego, Cal.

As a result of the finding of the court of inquiry on the grounding of the United States battleship Michigan on the Virginia coast on Nov. 26, 1914, a G.C.M., according to a despatch to the New York Herald, met at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 30 to try Capt. Albert P. Niblack, the commander of the ship.

The Secretary of the Navy on Dec. 26, 1914, assigned the commandant of the naval station at New Orleans as supervisor of the 8th Naval District. The 8th Naval District has heretofore been under the supervision of the commandant of the naval station at Key West, who still retains supervision of the 7th Naval District.

The Navy Department has received a cablegram from the C.O. of the North Carolina reporting that on Dec. 26 John Pugliese, coal passer, and Thomas P. Ryan, fireman, first class, were drowned while swimming back to ship from an unauthorized absence. The bodies were recovered and have been buried at Beirut. Pugliese enlisted April 22, 1913, at Newport, R.I. Ryan enlisted Oct. 23, 1911, at Buffalo, N.Y.

The presence of a goodly number of ships at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., made possible a large intership swimming meet, arranged by the Norfolk Branch of the Navy Y.M.C.A., on Dec. 19. In addition to the ships, the Training Station, Marine Barracks and Naval Hospital were represented. The ship's trophy, a handsome loving cup, was won by the U.S.S. North Dakota, which scored twenty-four points. The U.S.S. Delaware came next with fifteen points. Excellent individual records were made by J. C. Polusky, of the U.S.S. Delaware, and J. B. Thompson, of the U.S.S. North Dakota. A good list of prizes was distributed to the individual winners.

The British steamship Navarra, which left St. John Dec. 29, 1914, with army supplies for the French government, went aground Dec. 30 on the ledge off Holmes Island, on the Nova Scotia coast, twenty miles from the Yarmouth coast, and her hull is full of water. It is reported that her bottom is badly ripped and that she is breaking up. She is awash at high tide. The Canadian government steamship Aberdeen and tugs are standing by in an effort to salvage the cargo. Her cargo includes hay, oats and sleds for the Admiralty, and is understood to be worth \$54,000. The Navarra is a steel vessel, built at Newcastle, England, in May, 1909. She is 355 feet in length, 50 feet beam and 27 feet in depth.

"The Church of God," says the American Catholic, "cannot sit in judgment and decide which of the warring nations is in the wrong, for God has not made her a 'judge or a divider' in such matters. Yet she is not indifferent to the conflict, but in her ignorance takes both sides—priests and people in each of the warring nations praying for God's guidance and blessing on their respective armies; priests and people of neutral nations praying that God will give victory to the cause that is right; and Catholic Christians in all lands praying for all who are suffering by reason of the war, for prisoners and captives, for the wounded and dying, and for the repose of the souls of the slain—thus leaving the issue with God himself, who in His all-wise providence and for His all-wise purposes has allowed the nations to engage in war. So far as incidental offenses against God's laws are concerned, war does not appear to be more fruitful than times of peace. Who can say, it has been wisely asked, that more sin is not committed every day in every great city than on the largest field

of battle? And, on the other hand, it is most true that war has developed and nurtured virtues that do not grow in the soil of peace."

The U.S. Navy will have a most instructive and interesting exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, part of which will be installed in the Palace of Machinery and part in the Palace of Liberal Arts. There will be a model of the U.S. Naval Academy and models of numerous ships from the historic old frigate Constitution up to the latest super-dreadnought Oklahoma. The exhibit will also include the U.S.S. Oregon and U.S.S. Olympia which will be moored to the dock and open to visitors. A submarine will also give exhibitions of diving and a Navy aeroplane will make several flights daily. The management of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco reports that enormous shipments of art works from all the warring nations of Europe are being shipped on the U.S. naval collier Jason, which carried a shipload of Christmas presents to Europe's destitute. Owing to the eagerness of European countries to get their artistic masterpieces into safer regions it has been possible to collect from those countries the most valuable and largest collections of art ever shown at an exposition.

The following candidates who took the examination for the grade of machinist of the Navy have been appointed as such from Dec. 28, 1914. The examination was competitive and open only to enlisted men of the Navy: Chief Machinist's Mates John P. Millon, Sol Warshawsky, Ernest J. Leonard, Thomas J. Sullivan, John P. Sasse, Will Mueller, Charles H. Willey, John H. Chase, Will S. Holloway, George J. Blessing, James D. Brown, Patrick H. Cassidy, Franklin A. Manuel, Frank Flaherty, Frank G. Waugh, Arthur A. F. Alm, Bennett M. Proctor, James Donaldson, John A. Silva, James Hauser, John E. Sullivan, Charles A. Armstrong and George Kirgesner, and Chief Water Tender Frank L. Elkins.

A Bible house similar to the one conducted by the British and Foreign Bible Society at Port Said, on the Suez Canal in Egypt, is being planned for the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal. The building, to cost \$30,000, will be erected by the American Bible Society in Balboa, and when Col. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., Governor of the Canal Zone, returns to Panama he will be accompanied by James Wood, president of the society, who will visit Balboa to select a site. The purpose of the Bible House is to distribute to every sailor on every ship entering or leaving the canal a Bible printed in the individual's own language. The society will send in its first shipment 100,000 Bibles, printed in 127 different languages.

A correspondent suggests that "a satisfactory compromise on the question of giving line titles to staff officers of the Navy might be found in the practice in vogue in the Russian and Italian navies, in which staff officers have army titles. A medical director would become colonel, Medical Corps; a paymaster would be captain or major, Pay Corps, etc. With the increasing frequency of service with the Army and Marines the change would tend toward uniformity of organization."

The Secretary of the Navy has decided not to take the Naval Militia aboard the U.S. Navy vessels which go through the Panama Canal at the formal opening of the waterway in March next. Estimates indicate that cost of the trip would amount to \$250,000, and Secretary Daniels is of the opinion that this amount could be spent to better purpose in building up the Naval Militia.

THE NAVY.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy in addition to those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:
Delaware, sailed Dec. 29 from Norfolk, Va., for Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Uncas, arrived Dec. 29 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Jenkins, arrived Dec. 30 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Balch, Parker and McDougal, arrived Dec. 30 at Tompkinsville, N.Y.
Denver, arrived Dec. 30 at San Francisco, Cal.
San Diego, arrived Dec. 29 at San Diego, Cal.
Fanning, sailed Dec. 30 from New York; arrived at Norfolk Dec. 31.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Dec. 29, 1914.

Promotions and Appointment in the Navy.

The following ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) from June 5, 1914: Marion C. Robertson, Ernest L. Gunther and Henry T. Settle.
William V. Fox, Pa., to be an assistant paymaster from Dec. 18, 1914.
Major Thomas C. Treadwell to be a lieutenant colonel, Marine Corps (subject to examination) from Sept. 27, 1914.
Major Dion Williams to be a lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps (subject to examination) from Nov. 10, 1914.
Capt. Reynold T. Hall, an additional number, to be a rear admiral from Dec. 12, 1914.
Ensign Edmund S. R. Brandt to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from June 5, 1914.
The following warrant officers to be ensigns from July 30, 1914: Machs. Morris J. Lenney and John D. Edwards.
Capt. John F. McGill to be a major in the Marine Corps from Sept. 27, 1914.
First Lieut. Harold F. Wirgman to be a captain in the Marine Corps from Sept. 27, 1914.
Second Lieut. Frederick R. Hoyt to be a first lieutenant in Marine Corps from Sept. 27, 1914.

G.O. 118, SEPT. 15, 1914, NAVY DEPT.

1. Rescue breathing apparatus has been added to the allowance lists of all ships of the first rate, submarine tenders, destroyer tenders and fleet colliers.
2. The New York yard is the central distributing point for this apparatus. The commandant has been instructed to furnish with each set of apparatus complete instructions relative to its care and use.

G.O. 119, SEPT. 15, 1914, NAVY DEPT.

Relates to the checking of stores on auxiliary vessels of the Navy received for transportation to vessels of the Navy, or a navy yard, or station.

G.O. 120, SEPT. 17, 1914, NAVY DEPT.

This order quotes the following from the naval appropriation act approved June 30, 1914, relative to the disposition of the national flag used for draping the coffin of any enlisted man or officer in the Navy or Marine Corps whose death occurs while in the service of the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps:
"Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy be authorized at his discretion to issue free of cost the national flag (United States national ensign No. 7) used for draping the coffin of any officer or enlisted man of the Navy or Marine Corps whose death occurs while in the service of the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps, upon request, to the relatives of the deceased officer or enlisted man or, upon request, to a school, patriotic order or society to which the deceased officer or man belonged."

G.O. 121, SEPT. 17, 1914, NAVY DEPT.

In no case will commanding officers of vessels or shore stations of the Navy or Marine Corps deliver to the civil authorities, state or federal, any person in their custody or under their control without first communicating with the Secretary of the Navy and awaiting his instructions in the premises. The Secretary of the Navy will promptly issue the necessary orders in the case or make request upon the Attorney General, in accordance with Title VIII. of the Revised Statutes of the United States, to furnish such legal assistance to the commanding officer concerned as the interest of the United States involved in such case may demand.

G.O. 122, OCT. 1, 1914, NAVY DEPT.

Publishes an agreement entered into by the Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster General for the control of domestic money-order business on board vessels of the Navy.

G.O. 123, OCT. 12, 1914, NAVY DEPT.

Officers and enlisted men of the Navy or Marine Corps embarked on board U.S. Army transports will at all times wear uniforms. The uniform to be worn will be prescribed by the senior naval line officer or marine line officer embarked, as the case may be, and will, as far as practicable, correspond to the uniform prescribed by the commanding officer of troops for the troops embarked.

G.O. 125, OCT. 29, 1914, NAVY DEPT.

It is hereby directed that G.O. 105 be amended by the addition of the following sentence to Par. 2:
"Separate transportation requests should be prepared for mileage or script books for each appropriation under which it is intended that travel should be performed. Mileage or script books bought under one appropriation should not be used for travel which is properly payable from some other appropriation."

G.O. 126, NOV. 3, 1914, NAVY DEPT.

This order modifies G.O. 69, dated Jan. 7, 1914, to the extent that the home yards of the Fulton, K-5 and K-6 have been changed from Boston to New York.

G.O. 127, NOV. 6, 1914, NAVY DEPT.

This order announces that G.O. 63, Dec. 16, 1913, is modified in so far that school periods on board ship will be suspended during docking and overhaul periods, target practice and the two weeks immediately preceding target practice. This modification is not, however, to be construed as a reduction of the facilities to be afforded men in their voluntary efforts for professional advancement and for preparation for entrance to the Naval Academy and for warrant grade, etc., further than such facilities are rendered impracticable by actual conditions.

G.O. 128, NOV. 14, 1914, NAVY DEPT.

Publishes price list of clothing and small stores.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 24, 1914.—Lieut. E. G. Oberlin detached Vestal; to Washington.
Lieut. G. E. Lake resignation as a lieutenant accepted, effective Dec. 31, 1914.
P.A. Surg. E. A. Vickery detached 5th Regiment of Marines; to Asiatic Station.
Pay Clerk L. Pittman resignation accepted, to take effect Jan. 10, 1915.
DEC. 26.—Capt. C. P. Plunkett detached command North Dakota; to home and wait orders.
Comdr. F. B. Upman detached Nebraska; to command Olympia.
Lieut. Comdr. A. MacArthur detached General Board; to Nebraska as executive officer.
Lieut. J. A. Monroe detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
Lieut. E. S. Moses detached Washington; to treatment Naval Hospital, Newport, R.I.
Ensign W. S. Haas detached Tonopah; to E-2.
Ensign R. P. Hinrichs detached Des Moines; to Nebraska.
A.A. Surg. M. Clements detached Marine Recruiting Station, Chattanooga, Tenn.; to Marine Recruiting Station, Atlanta, Ga.
P.A. Paymr. D. W. Rose to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.
Chief Gun. A. S. Mackensie detached Maryland; to navy yard, Mare Island.
Gun. H. Jorgenson detached Milwaukee; to Maryland.
Gun. A. J. Holton detached Colorado; to Milwaukee.
Chief Mach. F. F. Ingram detached Maryland; to receiving ship at San Francisco, Cal.
Chief Mach. C. Hammond detached receiving ship; at San Francisco, Cal.; to Maryland.
DEC. 28.—Capt. S. S. Wood to General Board, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.
Comdr. M. E. Reed detached command Machias, Jan. 12, 1915; to home and wait orders.
Comdr. F. Lyon detached Kansas Jan. 5, 1915; to command Machias.
Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Ridgely detached Hydrographic Office, Navy Dept., Jan. 4, 1915; to Kansas as executive officer.
Lieut. Comdr. L. J. Wallace detached Chester; to Brooklyn.
Lieut. B. Y. Rhodes detached Brooklyn; to Washington.
Ensigns G. W. Nelson and P. R. Weaver detached Nebraska; to Washington.
P.A. Paymr. P. A. Clarke detached Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.; to settle accounts and wait orders.
A.A. Dental Surg. J. D. Halleck detached West Virginia; to Maryland.
P.A. Paymr. H. C. Gwynne to Navy Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.
Carp. R. E. Wilkinson detached navy yard, Philadelphia; to New Jersey.
Pay Clerk R. R. Bolles appointed to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
Note.—Pay Dir. James Hoy, U.S.N., retired, died at London, England, Dec. 14, 1914.
DEC. 29.—Capt. J. H. Glennon detached command Wyoming; to home and wait orders.
Capt. H. O. Dunn detached supervisor of New York Harbor; to command Wyoming.
Lieut. J. P. Lannon detached Bureau of Ordnance; to Hydrographic Office, Washington, D.C.
Lieut. W. S. Anderson detached Des Moines; to navy yard, New York.
Ensign G. W. D. Dashiell detached Kansas; to Severn.
Ensign T. H. Winters detached Atlantic Reserve Fleet; to naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ensign G. L. Weyler detached Albany; to Pittsburgh.
Surg. W. Seaman detached Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; to home and wait orders.
Paymr. T. De F. Harris to navy yard, New York, N.Y.
Asst. Naval Constr. L. M. Atkins detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass.
Chief Carp. T. B. Casey detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to Colorado.
Carp. J. G. McPherson detached Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
Pay Clerk H. E. Brown appointment revoked.
DEC. 30.—Comdr. D. W. Wurtsbaugh commissioned from July 10, 1914.
Comdr. R. Earle commissioned from July 10, 1914.
Comdr. W. S. Turpin commissioned from Dec. 20, 1914.
Lieut. Comdr. J. O. Richardson commissioned from July 1, 1914.
Lieut. Comdr. H. G. S. Wallace commissioned from July 1, 1914.
Lieut. J. S. Evans detached Marietta; to Vestal.
Lieut. R. Jacobs commissioned from July 1, 1914.
Lieut. C. G. Dwyer commissioned from July 1, 1914.
Lieut. (J.G.) R. C. Saulty to naval aeronautic station, Pensacola, Fla.
Lieut. (J.G.) P. N. L. Bellinger to naval aeronautic station, Pensacola, Fla.
Ensign T. L. Shannon commissioned from July 1, 1914.
Ensign J. D. Pennington commissioned from July 1, 1914.
Ensign W. D. Snyder commissioned from July 30, 1914.
Ensign E. C. Metz detached Tonopah; to command D-1.
Ensign W. Capehart to naval aeronautic station, Pensacola, Fla.
Ensign H. J. Reuse commissioned from July 30, 1914.
Ensign S. Mills detached New Jersey; to Severn.
Asst. Paymr. R. L. Kittrelle commissioned from Nov. 13, 1914.
Asst. Paymr. R. W. Swearingen commissioned from Nov. 13, 1914.
Asst. Paymr. F. C. Craig commissioned from Nov. 13, 1914.
Asst. Paymr. J. P. Jackson commissioned from Nov. 13, 1914.
Asst. Paymr. F. C. Beck commissioned from Nov. 13, 1914.
Carp. W. A. Nightingale to Olympia.
Carp. O. Cole detached New Jersey; to treatment at Government Hospital for the Insane.
Pay Clerk B. R. Peoples appointed to naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS 19, DEC. 14, 1914.

Relates to the pay accounts of enlisted men, when transferred.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS 20, DEC. 14, 1914.

Calls attention to certain excerpts from decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury, the provisions of which will be strictly followed by all concerned in assigning public quarters and submitting recommendations for the granting of commutation therefor.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 30.—Major C. B. Hatch detached Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal; to division marine officer, 2d Division.
Capt. J. J. Meade detached 1st Brigade, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Office Judge Advocate General.
Capt. N. P. Vulte detached New York; to Kansas.
Capt. F. L. Bradman detached Marine Barracks, Mare Island; to 4th Regiment, San Diego.
Capt. W. H. Pritchett detached West Virginia; to Marine Barracks, Mare Island.
First Lieut. H. W. Weitzel detached marine detachment, American Legation, Peking; to United States.
First Lieut. N. A. Eastman detached Marine Barracks, Key West; to Marine Barracks, Norfolk.
First Lieut. F. A. Gardener detached 4th Regiment, San Diego; to San Diego.
First Lieut. H. T. Vulte detached San Diego; to 4th Regiment, San Diego.
Second Lieut. E. C. Long detached Denver; to 4th Regiment, San Diego.
Second Lieut. Oliver Floyd detached West Virginia; to Denver.
Second Lieut. E. C. Williams to 4th Regiment, San Diego.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

DEC. 29.—Capt. R. O. Crisp to duty in charge of revenue cutter exhibit at Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, Cal.
Machinist Edward Derum detached Miami; to Algonquin.
Oiler 1st Class Louis Schindler detached Yamacraw; to Miami as acting machinist.
Senior Capt. Wentworth S. Simmons, U.S.R.G.S., retired, died at Newbern, N.C., Dec. 25, 1914.

REVENUE CUTTER NOTES.

In the future all revenue cutters engaged in winter cruising on the Atlantic coast, carrying relief and succor to stricken mariners, will carry a surgeon of the Public Health Service. This measure is part of the program initiated by Asst. Secretary of the Treasury Byron R. Newton to give the fullest relief and protection to the American deep sea fishermen and others who are caught in shipwreck and storms. It was under his orders that the Androscoogin was equipped with a hospital for the benefit of injured American fishermen off the Grand Banks. The Androscoogin is now on her way North from the revenue cutter depot and Arundel Cove.

A letter to Hon. Oscar W. Underwood, Dec. 19, from the President of the United States shows the widespread interest taken in the bill which provides for the consolidation of the Revenue Cutter and Life-Saving Service. The letter, which was referred by Mr. Underwood to Hon. W. C. Adamson, chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee for action, is dated Washington, D.C., Dec. 19, 1914, and is as follows:

"Hon. Oscar W. Underwood, House of Representatives.
My dear Mr. Underwood: I hope that you will not think that I am unduly burdening you if I write to express my great interest in the bill which has been passed by the Senate and is pending in the House, which provides for the consolidation of the Revenue Cutter and Life-Saving Services. It is of the highest consequence that the efficiency of both Services that this bill should pass, and I hope that some check may be found for it even in the busy hours of the House calendar. With warmest regard,
Faithfully yours,
(Signed) WOODROW WILSON."

(This letter was referred by Mr. Underwood to Hon. W. C. Adamson, chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, for action.)

The Guard while cruising Dec. 15 in San Juan Channel found three piles about eighty feet long and lashed together, two of them upright and projecting above eight feet out of water with the third horizontal and partly submerged. Being directly in the channel all of them were taken in tow by the Guard and beached on the westward of Point Caution, on San Juan Island.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. Satterlee. Woods Hole, Mass.
ALGONQUIN—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. San Juan, P.R.
ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. W. E. W. Hall. Boston, Mass.
APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble. Baltimore, Md.
ARCAT—2d Lieut. H. E. Rideout. Port Townsend, Wash.
BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Mare Island, Cal.
CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. New York.
COLFAX—Stationship. Arundel Cove, Md.
DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway. New Orleans, La.
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.
GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.
GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. A. C. Norman. Baltimore, Md.
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.
HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. New York.
ITASCA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Norfolk, Va.
McCULLOCH—Capt. B. L. Reed. At Sausalito, Cal.
MACKINAC—1st Lieut. Eben Barker. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Out of commission.
MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel. New York.
MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge. Seattle, Wash.
MIAMI—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Key West, Fla.
MOHAWK—Capt. G. L. Carden. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich. Out of commission.
ONONDAGA—Depot. South Baltimore, Md. Out of commission.
PAMLICO—Capt. W. W. Joyce. Newbern, N.C.
SEMINOLE—Capt. P. H. Ueberoth. Wilmington, N.C.
SENECA—Capt. F. A. Levis. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. L. C. Covell. Neah Bay, Wash.
THETIS—Capt. J. H. Brown. Honolulu, H.T.
TUSCARORA—Capt. J. L. Sill. Milwaukee, Wis. Out of commission.
UNALGA—Capt. H. G. Hamlet. Seattle, Wash.
WINDOM—1st Lieut. B. H. Camden. Baltimore, Md.
WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate Axel Foss. Boston, Mass.
WINONA—Capt. H. B. West. Mobile, Ala.
WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. C. Myers. Philadelphia, Pa.
WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr., Portland, Me.
YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Savannah, Ga.

THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

Secretary Daniels sent to both Naval Committees the draft of an amendment providing for the authorization of a naval reserve from among honorably discharged enlisted men of the Navy which he strongly recommends to be incorporated in the forthcoming Naval Appropriation bill. The principal features of the bill are as follows: Men who have had twenty years of honorable service may upon their own application be transferred to the reserve on half pay; those of sixteen years' service with one-third pay; those of twelve years' service with one-fourth pay; those of eight years' service with \$60 per annum; those of four years' service with \$30 per annum, and those now in civil life who have been honorably discharged within eight years may enlist in the naval reserve and receive pay at the rate of \$12 per annum and be furnished with uniform clothing outfit. Provision is made for periodical assembling for muster, inspection and drill. In his letter to the committee Secretary Daniels states that the records of the Navy Department for the last three years indicate that there is an annual average of about 3,150 men honorably discharged from the Service who do not re-enlist in the Navy, but take up civil pursuits. The greater proportion of these men quit the Service after only one enlistment. It is believed that the legislation herein proposed offers an inducement which will cause more of these experienced men to remain longer in the Regular Service, and that practically all of those who do not re-enlist in the Navy will nevertheless enlist in the naval reserve. The number of enlisted men of the Navy and their length of service on June 30, 1914, was: Under four years, 34,027; four to eight years, 10,900; eight to twelve years, 4,529; twelve to sixteen years, 1,588; sixteen to nineteen years, 745; nineteen to twenty-two years, 407; twenty-two to twenty-five, 249; twenty-five to twenty-eight, 136; more than twenty-eight years, 77; total, 52,667. Commenting on the above table the Secretary says: "It will be noted that about two-thirds of the total number of the enlisted men of the Navy are serving in their first enlistment, a fact which indicates the necessity of making a substantial inducement to men to remain in the Service for eight, twelve, sixteen or twenty years."

The Army Appropriation bill was reported to the House on Dec. 29, carrying a total of \$101,144,588. Last year the appropriation made was \$101,019,312. The present bill as reported is nearly three million dollars less than the estimates submitted to Congress by the Secretary of War, which appeared on page 456, our issue of Dec. 12. The item of airships calls for \$300,000, which is \$70,000 less than the amount asked for, but is double the appropriation voted last year.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 7046, Mr. Works.—Appropriating \$200,000 to purchase a suitable tract of land on or near the Bay of San Diego, San Diego county, Cal., for an aviation school and training grounds of the Signal Corps of the U. S. Army, and \$200,000 for the necessary buildings.

S. 7065, Mr. Chamberlain.—For the appointment of William Sney Smith, late a brigadier general of U. S. Volunteers, to the rank of brigadier general on the retired list of the U. S. Army.

H. R. 20327, Mr. Britten.—To increase the personnel of the Army and organize a reserve force of citizen soldiery. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to add 100,000 men to the existing personnel of the Army by the organizing of regiments of able-bodied male citizens of the United States and able-bodied males who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States for a special enlistment term not to exceed four months. That the men enlisted in accordance with these provisions shall, upon discharge, constitute a citizen soldiery to be held in reserve for a period of ten years subject to call for military duty in time of war.

H. R. 20344, Mr. Parker, of New Jersey.—For the establishment of a naval volunteer force of seamen, and for the government of the same.

H. R. 20347, Mr. Hay.—Making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.

REPRESENTATIVE BARTHOLOTT'S OPINION.

Recommendations for the creation of a reserve for the Regular Army are endorsed by Representative Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri, who has for years taken a prominent part in the international peace movement, has acted as the American delegate to the Interparliamentary Conference and is president of the arbitration group in Congress. He argues that military training would increase the efficiency of the young men of the country in industrial pursuits. He is opposed to professional soldiers and thinks that the Regular Army should be used as an educational institution to train young men for peace as well as for war.

"The recommendations of the Secretary of War are along the right lines," said Dr. Bartholdt. "Although a man of peace, I am a believer in a certain amount of military education and physical training. Such training conducted along scientific lines is human conservation. In my opinion, while we are conserving our rivers and harbors, our water power and forests, we should not neglect American manhood. It would be a good investment for the country if every youth could be given a year's military training after he came out of school. I am convinced that the efficiency of Germans in every line is based, to a large extent, on the education they receive in the army."

"Secretary Garrison is right in asking for more officers with which to train the enlisted men. The only professional soldiers in the Army should be the officers, who are in reality teachers of military discipline and science. The balance of the Army, with possibly the exception of the non-commissioned officers, should be young men who stay in the Army just long enough to receive the benefits of a military education. Secretary Garrison says that this can be accomplished in a year, or even less time. If this is true, the enlistment period should be reduced to one year and enlisted men should not be permitted to re-enlist. Our Regular Army should consist, aside from the officers, of young men who are receiving a military education. It should not be necessary to reduce the time a boy stays in school to give him the benefit of the education he would receive under the highly educated and trained officers of the Regular Army."

"Such a policy would not only give the country an Army of millions of trained men, which I sincerely hope we will never have an occasion to use in war, but would do much to produce the best type of citizen. We should so shape our military policy to create an army of the people, and not of professional soldiers. Our Army could be used at one time as an educational institution

and to create a large number of trained men if we should ever be forced to go to war."

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 31, 1914.

The Christmas services at the Naval Academy chapel and on Sunday following were well attended. On the evening of Dec. 26 a moving-picture entertainment was given for the midshipmen.

Comdr. Walter S. Crosley, U.S.N., of Washington, wife and children are spending the holidays with friends here. Mr. Glover, father of Mdsn. R. O. Glover, First Class, and son, of Richmond, Va., have joined Mrs. Glover and Miss Glover here for the holidays. Mr. Gannon, of Washington, father of Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon, U.S.N., on duty at the Naval Academy, is visiting his son. Mrs. Rosario Morrison, of Washington, wife of the late Professor Morrison, Naval Academy, is visiting friends here and in the Naval Academy. Major and Mrs. Harry Lee, U.S.M.C., are visiting friends here.

Not one midshipman of nearly two hundred of the First Class who had foreign leave from Thursday afternoon until supper roll call Sunday evening failed to report on time. Those who availed themselves of this long holiday spent their vacation in Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, New York and other places. Study periods and recitation hours were resumed on Monday and continue until New Year's Eve, when there will be another day's holiday. There will be no drills this week nor practical exercises. This will give the midshipmen holiday from 3:30 to 6:30 p.m., time spent largely in informal hops. The first was given last Saturday. On Thursday night the regular annual New Year's ball will be given by the midshipmen.

The wireless was used on Christmas Day to bring a message to Commodore and Mrs. W. H. Bechler, U.S.N., at Annapolis, from their daughter, Mrs. Theodore D. Ruddock, jr., and her husband, Ensign Ruddock, U.S.N., who are now on their bridal trip to Florida. Ensign Ralph O. Davis, U.S.N., spent part of his holidays at Annapolis. Lieut. John Marston, U.S.M.C., Mrs. Marston and children have left here for Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Godfrey, of Fitchburg, Mass., parents of Mdsn. Vincent H. Godfrey, of the First Class, are at Carvel Hall.

Mdsn. A. S. Witherspoon, president of "The Masqueraders," the dramatic association of the midshipmen, announces that there will be no mid-year performance of the organization, but that the Hundredth Night Show, one hundred days from graduation, will be given on Feb. 26 and 27, with "Facing the Music" as the play. Instead of the regular mid-year musical comedy, a play is to be given in conjunction with the Glee and Mandolin Clubs, who will furnish the entree numbers. One advantage of this plan is the saving of \$200 from the chorus costumes. This can be put into the June week show. The auditorium is to be altered and greatly improved, under the direction of Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle, U.S.N., officer-in-charge of grounds and buildings. The Masqueraders will get a new curtain.

In the presentation of the Hundredth Night Show, the officers and First Class will attend on the first night and the usual press for room will be avoided. The try-out for "Facing the Music" has been made and the awards of parts announced, in which all class rates and personal feelings have been avoided. The Naval Academy is getting back to that notable period, before the Civil War, when hazing, running and obnoxious rates were utterly unknown. Lieutenants Crosse and Donovan and Professor Zimmerman are assisting the Masqueraders in the preparation of their drama.

Chaplain W. G. Cassard, U.S.N., of the Naval Academy, is sending out a handsome and useful "Church Calendar" for 1915. The hours of chapel services and Sunday school are given, as well as special services.

Mrs. Fullam will receive on New Year's Day at the Superintendent's quarters, assisted by the wives of the heads of departments, Naval Academy. On Tuesday Mrs. Fullam entertained at luncheon a party from Baltimore, including Capt. and Mrs. Edward Simpson, U.S.N., and son, Mr. Ridgely Simpson, and the latter's niece, Miss Dixon, of Baltimore.

The midshipmen distinctly outplayed the team of the University of Pennsylvania at basketball Wednesday afternoon and won by 35 to 18. The victory was due to the brilliant individual work and team play of Adams and Smith, the fast Navy forwards, and more effective organized work of the whole Navy team. Pennsylvania was able to get its team play started up court in fine shape, but was seldom able to get the ball in position for easy counts. Adams, the Navy forward, was easily the star of the game, shooting nine of the fourteen field goals which his team obtained. Smith made one field goal, late in the game, but did wonderful work in dribbling and passing. Two of Adams' goals were remarkable. One was batted in with his hand, and the other was a long throw from the center of the court. The teams: Naval Academy—Smith, Adams, forwards; Chandler, center; Wilkes, Overesch, guards. U. of Penn.—McNichol, Evans, forwards; Seelbach, center; Hardwick, Wallace, guards.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Dec. 30, 1914.

Three hundred and forty-two cadets started on Christmas leave on Wednesday afternoon; the West Shore supplied a special train for them, and they will return on the 31st, so that the whole Corps will be reunited for New Year's dinner. The Christmas Eve hop was small, but pretty. There was an officers' hop Wednesday evening. Col. and Mrs. Townsley receiving.

Christmas was celebrated quietly at the post, several of the officers' families being away on leave and others entertaining family parties here. Among those away for the holidays are Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham and Sonny, with Lieutenant Cunningham's parents, at Annisquam, Mass.; Lieut. and Mrs. Meade Wildrick, visiting Lieut. and Mrs. George Wildrick at Fort Monroe; Lieut. and Mrs. Putney and little daughters, Kathleen and Helen, with relatives at Milford, Conn. Lieut. and Mrs. Stearns had a family party over Christmas, having with them Lieutenant Stearns's mother, brother and sister.

Capt. and Mrs. Carter's guests at Christmas dinner were Col. and Mrs. Townsley; also Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, whose home station is at Boston, Mass., and who were guests at the hotel for a few days, having come on to spend Christmas with their son, Cadet Barnes. Dr. and Mrs. Boak are spending the week in New York on leave. Col. and Mrs. Ladd, of Washington, were guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan, for Christmas. Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan had dinner Christmas day for Col. and Mrs. Ladd, Col. and Mrs. Witcox.

Mr. Smith, mother of the Commandant of Cadets, Col. Morton F. Smith, is visiting her son, having arrived in time to spend Christmas here. Capt. Ora E. Hunt has reported for duty as associate professor in the Department of Modern Languages; Mrs. Hunt and the daughters will join him some time this week and they will live in the quarters formerly occupied by Major Ryan. Lieut. and Mrs. Kiehl and Jane spent Christmas in New York as guests of Mrs. Kiehl's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Keppler. Lieut. and Mrs. Catts' guests at Christmas dinner were Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyt. Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Doe, Miss Sarah Doe were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Osborne for over Christmas. Clarence Townsley and Wirt Robinson are spending the holidays at home from school. Mr. O. B. Stuart was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Stuart for over Christmas.

The Misses Townsley entertained at dinner on Christmas for Miss Eleanor Vidmer, Cadets Barnes, Cusack and Griffith. Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson's guest for several days last week was Mr. Otto Cushing, of New York, on Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Lieut. and Mrs. North, Mr. Cushing and Lieutenant Beebe. Dr. and Mrs. Farrington, of Memphis, Tenn., were guests of Col. and Mrs. Walker for the week-end.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hobbs are away on a ten days' leave, visiting relatives in New Jersey. Col. and Mrs. Goethals were here to spend Christmas with their son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Goethals. Lieut. and Mrs. Catts had a few guests in for tea Saturday to meet Col. and Mrs. Ladd; others there were Major and Mrs. Timberlake, Capt. and Mrs. Ar-

rowsmith, Capt. and Mrs. Baer, Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan, Lieut. and Mrs. Bubb, Mrs. Harrington.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson's guests at luncheon on Christmas Day were Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Lieut. and Mrs. Bubb, Lieutenant Richardson and Wirt Robinson. Lieut. and Mrs. Dickinson's guests at an informal little bridge and eggnog party on Christmas evening were Capt. and Mrs. Watson, Lieut. and Mrs. Bubb, Lieut. and Mrs. Catts, Mrs. Buck. The prize was won by Mrs. Bubb. Mrs. Traub, wife of Major Peter E. Traub, and her daughters, Katherine and Elizabeth, have been spending a few days with Col. and Mrs. Piebeger. The Misses Marian and Helen Townsley and their house guest, Miss Eleanor Vidmer, went Saturday to Larchmont, where they were guests of the Misses Oler at a dance that evening and over the week-end.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson's guests at tea on Saturday were Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer, Mrs. Fithian, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Lieutenant Richardson. General Dunwoody, retired, was the guest of his son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Jacobs, for the Christmas holidays. Among recent visitors at the post are Mrs. William P. Hall, wife of General Hall, retired, who is spending the holidays at the hotel to visit her son, Cadet Hall, of the First Class. Mrs. Tate is now stopping at the hotel to be near her son, Cadet Tate. Other visitors were Captain McKell, C.A.C., of Fort Andrews, Capt. Kenzie W. Walker, Q.M.C., of Galveston, Capt. Jay P. Hopkins, C.A.C., of Fort Screven, Ga., and Lieut. Frederick Hanna, of Fort Monroe.

Miss Anna B. Warner, who is now at her winter home in Highland Falls, has been very ill for ten days with pneumonia; her friends have been very anxious about her, but at last accounts she was reported to be slightly better. Lieutenant Richardson's guests at tea after the concert on Sunday were Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson, Lieut. and Mrs. Catts, Mr. and Mrs. Cook, Miss Jane Bigelow, Miss Anne Tracy, Mr. Sloane, Lieutenants Lee and Brice. Col. and Mrs. Gordon have been away for the Christmas holidays.

The Wednesday Evening Bridge Club met last week on Monday with Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham; Col. and Mrs. Willcox entertained the Monday Evening Bridge this week. Mrs. Catts expects to start next week with her small son, Gordon Catts, jr., for Kansas City, where she will be in the wedding party of Miss Alice Richards and will visit for a time, later to go to Fort Sam Houston, to be the guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. William S. Scott, for a few months.

The Girls' Friendly Society had a very pretty Christmas party on Wednesday evening at Reissman's Hall, which was decorated with cedar boughs and red lights for the occasion. After dancing and playing games, ice cream and cake were served. An attractive moving-picture exhibition was given on Saturday evening; on Sunday afternoon Mr. Egner gave another of his excellent orchestral concerts at Cullum Hall. Cadet Albert M. Warren singing "The Greatest Wish in the World." Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer had a party of young ladies come to visit them for several days this week—Miss Diven, of New York, Miss Bryan, the Misses Claude, of Annapolis, and Miss Hawkins.

The children of the Spanish War Veterans enjoyed a pretty Christmas tree Wednesday afternoon in the Engineer Gymnasium; presents were distributed to all. A very interesting moving-picture entertainment is scheduled for Saturday, Jan. 2. It is tendered by the Vitaphone Company of America through Col. Joseph E. Brady, and the entire show is directed by the Vitaphone Broadway Theater. The program will be as follows: "Wild Beasts at Large," a two-reel comedy; "Love, Luck and Gasoline," a three-reel farce; "Three Million Bid," four-reel drama.

Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer spent Christmas away, the guests of Mrs. Holmer's brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunn, at Fort Totten. Eleanor Cutrer had a beautiful birthday party on Tuesday afternoon, her guests enjoying themselves hugely with a fish pond, where everybody had good luck. The birthday cake had five candles, four for the year and one extra. Among those there were the Misses Ella Sue Henderson, Katharine Louise MacMillan, Mary Holderness, Adelaide Oldfield, Yvonne Crissy, Marjorie Bell, Devin Mitchell, Frances Stearns, Juddy Gregory, Cary Walker, Masters James O'Hara, Laddie MacMillan and Walter Drysdale. Consuelo Asensio helped amuse the younger children and Mrs. Fithian, Mrs. Cutrer's mother, assisted in the entertaining.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 29, 1914.

The Christmas tree entertainment in the post chapel was a most successful event, and the children, big and little, came home with their arms full of gifts and goodies. Chaplain and Mrs. Pruden worked hard to make the affair a success. The chapel was beautifully decorated with Christmas greens. Preceding the Christmas tree entertainment Capt. and Mrs. Albert L. Rhoades gave a fancy dress party for Misses Carolyn Wildrick, Jane, Frances and Dorothy Gray, Elizabeth Nugent, Jean Rowe, Laura Wynder Marshall, Eunice, Flora and Marion Rhoades and Mary Smith, and Masters Edward and Jack Farnsworth, Alexander Stuart, John Wilson, Richard C. Marshall, Warren Wildrick and Robert Arthur.

Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller gave a dinner on Saturday evening for Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes, Mrs. Fowler, Capt. and Mrs. Jacob M. Coward, Capt. and Mrs. Claudius Seaman, Mrs. Perneau, Capt. and Mrs. Richard I. McKenney. On Christmas Eve Capt. and Mrs. Claude E. Brigham gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Jacob M. Coward, Capt. and Mrs. Claudius M. Seaman, Capt. and Mrs. Richard I. McKenney.

Lieut. and Mrs. Paul H. Herman and Mrs. Crocker were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick last week, leaving Wednesday night to spend Christmas with Lieutenant Herman's mother in Baltimore, then going to their new post, Fort Caswell. Mrs. Frank C. Jewell and children left for Fort McKinley on Sunday after spending a week with Miss Bessie Kimberly. Mrs. James Totten gave a bridge luncheon on Thursday in honor of Mrs. W. R. Peters, of Fort Wayne, and for Mesdames George A. Nugent, Harry L. Pettus, Kenneth C. Masteller, James M. Williams, Richard C. Marshall, Richard I. McKenney, John C. Ohnstad, Bradley, Thomas F. Knox, Walter C. Baker, Kimberly, James B. Taylor, Claude E. Brigham, W. R. McNeely and Henry C. Pillsbury. The prizes were won by Mesdames Herman, Bradley, Williams and Masteller.

Mr. Jack Kimberly is home for the holidays. Miss Elinor Williams is home from Vassar College for the holidays, and in her honor Major and Mrs. James M. Williams gave a dinner Saturday and for Misses Ann Brown Kimberly, Helen Ohnstad, Lieut. Alfred E. Larrabee, Gooding Packard, La Rhett E. Larrabee. On Christmas Day Capt. and Mrs. James Totten gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Alexander N. Stark, Messrs. A. L. and J. W. Stark, Lieut. John H. Jowett and Frank L. Hoskins. Mrs. Thomas F. Knox was hostess at auction bridge Saturday for Mesdames Peters, Kimberly, Marshall, Wildrick, Pettus, Wildrick, Totten, Bradley and Kimberly. Prizes were won by Mrs. Pettus and Mrs. Totten. Lieut. and Mrs. Meade Wildrick of West Point are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick. Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Kimberly of Fort Totten are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Kimberly. Miss Ann Brown Kimberly gave a Welsh rabbit party Thursday evening for Miss Elinor Williams and for Misses Helen Ohnstad, Bessie Kimberly, Mrs. Hall and Lieut. Alfred E. Larrabee. James B. Haskell, Reiff H. Hannum, James P. Hogan and Gooding Packard.

Col. and Mrs. William F. Wood of Washington are guests of their daughter, Mrs. Henry C. Pillsbury. On Christmas Eve Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall gave an informal dance for Misses Ann, Dorothy and Ilma Booker, Virginia Montague, Virginia Mason, Ann B. and Bessie Kimberly, Helen Ohnstad, Elinor Williams, Mrs. Peters, Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Lieut. and Mrs. Meade Wildrick, Lieut. and Mrs. Gooding Packard, Major and Mrs. Pettus, Mr. James Baker, Mr. Louis Heffelfinger, Mr. Massie, Lieut. Francis Engelhart, La Rhett Stuart, Alfred E. Larrabee, Gooding Packard, James C. Waddell and Albion R. Rockwood.

Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury gave a dinner Christmas Day for Col. and Mrs. William T. Wood, Mrs. Bradley, Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker. Mr. Allen Haynes is spending the holidays with Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes. Capt. James K. Crain, Capt. Charles Howard, Lieut. George B. Moore, William D. Frazer, Monte J. Hickok and Capt. Chauncey L. Fenton, of the new class, have arrived. Lieut. John A. Brooks, jr., gave an informal party Wednesday for Miss Jean Porter, of Wash-

ington, Lieut. and Mrs. Lester E. Moreton, Ann B. and Bessie Kimberly, Margaret and Arabelle Dudley, Elizabeth Hudgins, Helen Ohnstad, Lieuts. Francis Englehart, Alfred E. Larrabee, Gooding Packard and Alkwin R. Rockwood. On Christmas Day the club was thrown open for ladies and nearly everyone called there between twelve and one o'clock for a glass of eggnogg.

Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick gave a dinner Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Quinn Gray, Lieut. and Mrs. Meade Wildrick. Major Powell C. Fauntleroy left Wednesday to join his wife in York, Pa., spending the holiday season, then going on to his new post in California. Col. and Mrs. Alexander N. Stark have arrived and are at the Chamberlin for a while before selecting their quarters. Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick gave a club supper Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Kimberly and Lieut. and Mrs. Meade Wildrick. Captain Bueno, of Brazil, who is here to go through the course at the Artillery School, is at the Sherwood Inn.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Dec. 29, 1914.

The Christmas tree entertainment for the children of the post and Fort Schuyler was held in the hall in the post exchange Thursday afternoon and was a gratifying success. Presents for over 150 children were supplied, and while they were not all present, a large percentage were there. At the beginning of the entertainment a moving picture of Rip Van Winkle was thrown on the screen. After that, amid great excitement, Santa Claus arrived via the chimney and gave to each child a present, a box of candy, an apple and an orange. After the distribution ice cream was served. Much credit is due those ladies of the post under whose auspices this entertainment was given, and many thanks to Park and Tilford, who gave the fruit and candy, and to Horton and Co., who donated the ice cream.

Mrs. J. A. Fessenden, of Stamford, Conn., widow of Major J. A. Fessenden, U.S.A., spent Thursday night, Dec. 17, with Col. and Mrs. White, en route to St. Augustine, Fla., where she will spend the winter at the Hotel Buckingham. Capt. and Mrs. Cooper and their children spent the Christmas holidays in New Haven, Conn., with Mrs. Cooper's parents, Col. and Mrs. R. J. Gibson. Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly spent the holidays in New York with Col. and Mrs. Beverly W. Dunn. Capt. and Mrs. Patterson were guests for the holidays of Mr. and Mrs. Rushmore, at Woodbury Falls, N.Y.

Due to the illness of Col. Groves Hutchison, of Fort Slocum, the steamer Gen. D. S. Stanley stopped on its way to and from Governors Island Friday night, Dec. 18, and took a party from Fort Totten to the reception given in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood at Corbin Hall that night. Among those from here were Col. and Mrs. White, Mrs. Feeter, Major and Mrs. Sarratt, Capt. and Mrs. McMillan, Capt. and Mrs. Patterson, Captain Hearn, Major Abernethy, Captains Cross, Cooper, Gardner, Lieutenants Mathews, Baird, Hicks, Kimberly, McFarland and Griffith.

Mrs. B. N. Campbell, her two children and her mother, Mrs. Cheeseman, arrived at Fort Totten Dec. 19 and are settled in the house formerly occupied by Captain Fenton. Dr. and Mrs. Moore have moved into the house formerly occupied by Major Abernethy. Captain Huntington returned Monday from Washington, where he has been spending the holidays. Mrs. Huntington is still in Washington with her mother, who is very ill.

Col. and Mrs. Hearn were hosts at dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. White, Major and Mrs. Pierce and Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu. Major and Mrs. Pierce left Monday, Dec. 21, for Atlanta, Ga., where they will be for a month. Capt. and Mrs. George W. Cocheu are spending a few days in Johnstown, Pa., with relatives.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Dec. 10, 1914.

The coming here in January of Lieut. William McCleave, late of the 4th, will bring three brothers together in Hawaii, the other two being Capt. Robert McCleave, 2d Inf., stationed at Shafter, and Lieut. Edward McCleave, 25th Inf., at Schofield. Major William Guignard gave a dinner Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. Waldo Potter, Miss Marion Smith and Lieut. Harold W. Huntley. Miss Marion Smith and her sister, Mrs. Joseph Andrews, are to be homeward-bound passengers on the January transport.

Lieutenant Arthur Bump, 25th Inf., has returned from the department hospital much improved, and expects to leave for the Philippines in January, having been transferred to the 15th Infantry. Lieut. and Mrs. Louis A. Beard had dinner Tuesday for Major and Mrs. Cruikshank and Capt. and Mrs. Browning. Lieut. and Mrs. Harold S. Naylor gave a Sunday supper this week for Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph Andrews, Lieut. and Mrs. Louie A. Beard and Lieut. and Mrs. Ivans Jones.

Mrs. George G. Bailey gave the second of the series of bridge luncheons on Thursday, entertaining Mesdames Cassels, Meals, King, Hall, Gardenhire, White, Ladd, Forsyth, Topham, Warren, Sears, Baker, Mitchell, Wells, Reichmann, Fales, Hopkins, Burnett, Jordan, Willoughby, Pridden, Miller, Lenihan, McAfee, Parker, Janda, Ayer and Tayman. Mrs. Tayman and Mrs. Ayer served delicious refreshments. Mesdames Lenihan, Topham, Parker, Burnett, Willoughby, Meals and White won the prizes, which were attractive trays of Japanese designs.

Mrs. George M. Apple entertained at auction Wednesday for Mesdames Kennon, Forsyth, Fair, Harrison, Warren, Nalle, Mitchell, Rich, McAfee, Van Poole, Chitty, Beard, Cassels, Willoughby, Gardenhire, Siner, Hopkins, Lantry, Mason, Deems, Hall and Dodds. First prize was won by Mrs. Mitchell, second by Mrs. McAfee, third by Miss Holcomb, and the consolation was given to Mrs. Willoughby.

Mrs. Douglas McCaskey gave a large buffet supper Thursday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Jerome G. Pillow, who are being welcomed to the post. Carberry O'Shea celebrated his eleventh birthday on Wednesday by entertaining a number of the boys at a party. The guests were Bob and Bill Browning, Roy Holbrook, Jimmie and Junior Donovan, Jim Gardenhire, Harold Browning, William Ennis, Guy Glassford and John and Carberry O'Shea.

Major Edwin Winans's orders attaching him to the 7th Cavalry will take him to the Philippines, much to the regret of his many friends of the Schofield garrison. Major Winans expects to sail on the January transport, and will be accompanied by Mrs. Winans and Miss Elizabeth.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Dec. 30, 1914.

Major and Mrs. Thomas B. Lamoreux gave a dinner last Wednesday in honor of their house guest, Mrs. Hughes, of New York city, and for Major and Mrs. John L. Shepard. Cols. Rogers Birnie and Tracy C. Dickson. Mrs. Selby H. Frank, baby and nurse returned from the Lying-In Hospital, New York city, to the post last week.

Capt. M. L. Brett's father, Mr. William H. Brett, a guest for Christmas, left for his home in Cleveland, Ohio, Saturday. Lieut. Robert E. M. Goolrick left Dec. 24 for a five days' visit to his home in Fredericksburg, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Taft and Miss Taft, of Brooklyn, N.Y., parents and sister of Mrs. Kenneth B. Harmon, came down Thursday to spend the weekend at the Provong Ground.

Many little hearts were made glad Christmas Eve when they beheld the beautiful Christmas tree prepared by Chaplain and Mrs. Julien E. Yates. After the tots sang their Christmas carols, Santa Claus came down through an especially prepared chimney and delivered the many lovely gifts, all the larger boys receiving Ingersoll watches and the girls sleds and big pieces of dolls' furniture, while there was a box of candy for each person present. Chaplain and Mrs. Yates were untiring in their efforts to make the occasion the success it was. The post volunteer band played during the evening.

Major and Mrs. John L. Shepard, M.C., had as guests for dinner on Christmas night Chaplain and Mrs. Yates, Capt. and Mrs. Louis C. Brinton, Mrs. Hughes, Misses Lulu Navarro and Desaline Shepard. Those coming in after dinner for a violin recital by Mrs. Hughes, who is a very accomplished artist, were Major and Mrs. W. J. Hawkins, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur N. Tasker, Capt. and Mrs. W. M. Colvin, Capt. and Mrs. M. L. Brett and Mr. William H. Brett. Mrs. Shepard accompanied Mrs. Hughes on the piano and played several selections alone.

Major Malcolm Young is away on a week's hunting leave.

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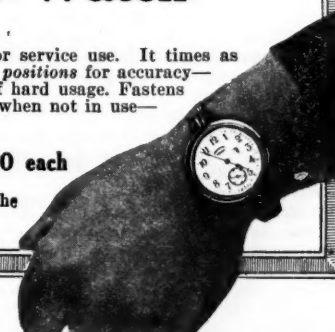
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Col. Samuel E. Allen, with his staff officers, Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, Frank J. Miller and William T. Carpenter, made his monthly inspection yesterday.

Services at the post chapel on Christmas Day included a delightful musical program. Mrs. W. J. Hawkins was soloist, accompanied on the organ by Mrs. M. L. Brett, and by Capt. Arthur N. Tasker on the violin. Capt. and Mrs. Charles L. Fischer were at home to their friends on Christmas Day and served a delicious eggnogg.

The mess halls of the companies at this post were elaborately decorated for Christmas dinner and each had special menu cards. That of the 48th Company, commanded by Capt. Louis C. Brinton, was voted the most attractive of all.

Mrs. Louis C. Brinton and house guest, Miss Lulu Navarro, were members of a box party on Thursday night to see "Under Cover," and Miss Navarro was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Zinn Gould for the opera on Wednesday night.

CAMP ELDRIDGE.

Camp Eldridge, Laguna, P.I., Nov. 16, 1914.

Lieutenant Reinhardt, just from the States, is a new arrival in the post for station. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles H. White, of Fort William McKinley, spent the week-end in the post as guests of Lieut. and Mrs. McDowell. Major Schreiner, Med. Corps, motored out from Manila Sunday and was the guest of Major Greenleaf.

Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen entertained at dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Davis and Lieut. and Mrs. McDowell. Mrs. Dougherty and Mrs. Moran spent Tuesday in Manila shopping. On Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. Moran were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. McDowell. Lieutenant Grier, who has been on duty with the machine-gun companies at Camp Stotsenburg the past two months, returned to the post Wednesday.

Capt. and Mrs. Dougherty had as dinner guests Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. McDowell and Lieut. and Mrs. Grier. Dr. Holliday returned to the post Thursday from Camp Stotsenburg and is confined to his quarters, suffering from a severe attack of dengue fever. On Saturday, Lieutenant McDowell motored to Fort William McKinley, where he will be in charge of the machine-gun detachment of the 2d Battalion, which is at the post for ten days' practice.

Major Hanson was the dinner guest of Capt. and Mrs. Davis Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen and Lieutenant Reinhardt spent Saturday and Sunday in Manila. Lieut. and Mrs. Grier and children left for Manila Saturday. Lieutenant Grier will be at Fort McKinley with the machine-gun companies during their practice.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 29, 1914.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. S. Keyes gave an informal dance Christmas night for Comdr. and Mrs. G. A. Bisset, Capt. and Mrs. R. L. Shepard, Lieut. and Mrs. Lutz, Lieut. and Mrs. Winters, Lieut. and Mrs. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Jersey. Lieut. and Mrs. Shepard, who are now living on the Girard estate, had "open house" Christmas morning. Mrs. J. Howe, of Chicago, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Lutz, over the holidays. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Court gave a Christmas Eve party to about thirty little waifs from the Harrison Day Nursery, of which institution Mrs. Court is a director. Toys, practical gifts and candy were distributed, after which the kiddies enjoyed ice cream and cake. Capt. and Mrs. Frederic A. Barker spent Christmas as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Porter E. Brown, in Wenhams, Mass.

Capt. and Mrs. Ivan C. Wettengel are spending the Christmas holidays in St. Paul, Minn. (Mrs. Wettengel's former home). Ensign J. B. Waller, of the U.S.S. New Jersey, is the guest of his parents, Col. and Mrs. Waller, over the

holidays. Mrs. Alexander J. Gray and her daughter, Miss Margaret, leave to-day for the New Year's ball at Annapolis, where they will be guests of Midshipmen John Gray and Childs. Capt. Jeter R. Horton, U.S.M.C., is spending the holidays in New York.

Paymr. and Mrs. D. B. Wainwright are spending the Christmas holidays as guests of Chaplain and Mrs. Cassard, at Annapolis, Md. Lieut. and Mrs. Edward C. Raguet, who are living at 1224 Spruce street, had as guest over Christmas Lieut. Oscar Smith, jr. Lieut. and Mrs. Hartigan and Lieut. and Mrs. Ellyson are living at 1224 Spruce street, also.

The officers of the South Carolina had a Christmas dinner and tree for. A. H. Allen and little "Jack" Allen spent Christmas at New River, N.J., as guests of Mrs. Ten Breck. Surg. Herbert M. Tolfree, attached to the Kansas, is spending his leave in New York.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Court had open house Christmas Day. Among those calling were Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Bell, U.S.A., Capt. and Mrs. Alexander S. Williams, U.S.M.C., Lieut. Littleton W. T. Waller, jr., Ensign John B. W. Waller, Miss Jessie Willits, Lieut. and Mrs. Blackburn, Lieut. and Mrs. Edward Raguet, Lieutenant Smith, Surgeon Tolfree, Lieutenant Kerriek and Ensign Cobey.

Mrs. Edward L. Reynolds, of Germantown, gave a tea Monday at the Germantown Cricket Club in honor of Mrs. John A. Logan and her daughter, Mrs. Marie Logan Tucker (widow and daughter of General Logan); also Mrs. Joseph Powell. Among the Navy women calling were Mesdames Edwin G. Kintner, Duncan Gatewood, A. J. Chantry, jr., and Helen Bancroft. Miss Sara Putnam, of this city, is the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Barnett at the Marine Barracks in Washington.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 24, 1914.

Capt. Townsend F. Dodd, pilot, and Lieut. Shepley W. Fitzgerald, observer, have been awarded the Mackay aviation trophy for 1915, following the successful flight from North Island to Los Angeles and return, while observing the movements of troops on the return trip. Of six machines that left here on Monday theirs was the only one which completed the round trip according to schedule.

The body of Lieut. Frederick J. Gerstner, U.S.A., the victim of the aviation mishap on Monday when he met his death by drowning, has been shipped to Ann Arbor, Mich., for interment, following impressive funeral services here, at which Rev. Charles E. Spalding, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, of Coronado, officiated. Officers of the 1st Aero Corps attended in a body. Lieuts. Ira A. Rader, Leslie MacDill, Harry Gantz, Walter G. Kilner, Arthur R. Christie and Redondo B. Sutton, under command of Lieut. Edgar S. Correll, escorted the body to the train.

The cruiser San Diego has been ordered here for the exercises incident to the opening of the Panama-California exposition on New Year's Day. This is especially pleasing to the exposition authorities, as it was feared that the San Diego would have to be detained in Mexican waters.

Capt. R. F. Reifenberck, U.S.A., retired, has been assigned as military aid to President G. Aubrey Davidson, of the Panama-California exposition.

Capt. S. R. Gleaves, U.S.A., who has been in command of Troop B, 1st Cav., stationed at San Ysidro, on the Mexican border, has left for the East, by way of the Presidio of Monterey, to assume his new duties in Philadelphia. Mrs. Gleaves and children have gone to San Antonio, where they will visit friends before joining the Captain in the East. Pending the arrival of a captain, Lieut. H. C. Pratt will be in charge of the San Ysidro camp.

Chief Yeoman G. P. Pitkin, who has been with the local recruiting office for a long time and who has been ordered to report to the U.S.S. Iris, has now been assigned to the Navy Department's exhibit at the Panama-California exposition.

The Fort Du Pont, Del., artillery band of thirty pieces has arrived at Fort Rosecrans. It will be stationed here during

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has been issued by this House illustrating Insignia, etc., of interest to Officers.

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the coming year, and at frequent intervals will play at the exposition grounds.

Charles Peck, a cavalryman, U.S.A., was almost instantly killed Tuesday night by falling from a third story window in the Majestic Hotel in this city. It is believed he was walking in his sleep at the time of the accident.

FORT MORGAN.

Fort Morgan, Ala., Dec. 27, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. McCaskey and their little daughter, Maryanne, left Fort Morgan last Monday. They will visit their parents in Pennsylvania before going to their new station, Fort Monroe.

The Christmas tree and entertainment on Wednesday evening for the officers, children and enlisted men was a decided success. The post gymnasium was crowded and the entertainment was opened by an address and prayer by Chaplain E. P. Newsum. A solo was sung by Corporal Baker, accompanied by Corporal Burgess. Then came Santa Claus, who was cleverly and ably impersonated by Sergeant Arnold, of the Hospital Corps, who distributed gifts to the twenty-four children of the post and the quarantine station. Each child received not only an attractive present, but a box of candy and a goodly supply of nuts, oranges and apples. Each person present also received a gift of the latter. Santa Claus then read a letter to Lieut. and Mrs. Pepin and the little Pepins, announcing the regret of the post over their departure and wishing them bon voyage to their new station. After the Christmas tree, which was a large one and beautifully decorated, there was a three-reel picture show, followed by an impromptu dance for everyone who cared to join. Chaplain Newsum deserves much credit for the success of the affair, which was so greatly enjoyed and appreciated by everyone present. The ladies who helped to decorate the tree were Mrs. E. J. Farrow, Mrs. L. D. Pepin, Mrs. Roloff, Miss Grome, and special mention should be given Mrs. Sherman, whose suggestions made the tree such a success. Corporal Baker deserves much credit for the way the gymnasium was decorated and Sergeants Bousch and Davidson for their help in many ways. In fact, much credit is deserved by many of the soldiers for their help, and it is regretted that the correspondent is not able to furnish all their names. The volunteer band which was hastily gotten up for the dance certainly deserved the three cheers they received from all present.

Lieut. and Mrs. Pepin and the children left early Thursday morning for New Orleans, en route to their new station in Honolulu. Chaplain Newsum spent Christmas with his family in Mobile and returned to the fort Saturday, accompanied by his son, Heber Newsum, who will spend a few days with his father. Lieutenant Beardslee has gone to Barrancas and is expected to return to the fort to-day.

FORT YELLOWSTONE.

Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., Dec. 22, 1914.

Our little garrison is depleted for the holidays. Colonel Brett was ordered to Washington and will be gone an indefinite length of time. Major and Mrs. Fries and their children, Elizabeth and Stuart, left for Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 15. Capt. A. A. King has two months' leave, which he will spend in the East, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss King, starting on the 19th. Captain Barton will leave the same day for Knoxville, Tenn. Among the new arrivals on the post are Capt. and Mrs. Arnold and four children. Captain Arnold is commanding officer, in the absence of Colonel Brett.

Lieut. and Mrs. McLaurin have returned from their bridal trip, spent in New York, Baltimore and Lexington. Mrs. McLaurin was Miss Leila Ewing, of Baltimore. Lieut. and Mrs. Watson entertained at dinner on Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. McLaurin. Among those invited were Capt. and Mrs. King, Miss King, Capt. and Mrs. Arnold, Lieutenant Neal and Captain Barton. Pink was the prevailing color.

"The Dietries" afforded much amusement for a large gathering at the post exchange Wednesday evening. The musical and magical talent displayed was much appreciated and it is quite the best entertainment given this year. The bowling alleys have been renovated and our Saturday evenings are spent very pleasantly, as quite a number of officers and ladies enjoy the bowling.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Dec. 20, 1914.

Mrs. Harry Wilson, of Denver, entertained at a luncheon and theater party Tuesday for Mrs. Gambrell. Lieut. John True, 1st Inf., who, with Mrs. True, has been visiting Colonel Getty and family, left Friday for his home at Eureka Springs. Mrs. Gambrell entertained the ladies of the post Thursday at a tea. Present: Mesdames Graham, Bernheim, Herr, Waring, Nelson, Wheeler, Wyke, Getty, Moseley, Elliott, McGrath, McKay, Mallory and Miss Rowell.

Mrs. John Hendrick, of Denver, entertained Mrs. McKay at a bridge party on Friday. Mrs. Mallory attended her bridge club in Denver, at Mrs. Comins' home. Miss Hazel Nelson, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, arrived home Saturday from Emma Willard's School, in Troy, N.Y., to spend the holidays. On Saturday Miss Rowell and Miss Doris Wyke

were entertained by Miss Margaret Dade, daughter of Major Dade, at a luncheon and theater party.

Miss Georgiana Getty returned home from Wolcott School, in Denver, to spend the holidays with her parents. Those attending the Orpheum this week were Lieut. and Mrs. Herr, the Misses Margaret, Jeannette and Fay Schmidt, Mrs. McKay and Mr. Robert Getty. Lieutenant Titus, the post adjutant, left on a month's leave today for his home in Cincinnati, Ohio. Veterinary Surgeon Musser, 12th Cav., after a siege of sickness at this post, left Saturday, with his family, for Columbus, Ohio.

Capt. and Mrs. Wyke entertained at Sunday supper for Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Lieut. and Mrs. Bernheim, Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott. Captain Juenemann was here this week on a court-martial. Capt. and Mrs. Juenemann and babies recently moved from this post to Fort Moultrie, S.C. The Misses Clarke were guests of Mr. Robbins, at Superior, Colo., in the Colorado strike zone, Friday.

Capt. L. T. Oliver, 12th Cav., on strike duty at Superior, Colo., visited the post on Friday. Miss Margaret Schmidt was a dinner guest of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Stevens, of Denver, at the Denver Athletic Club, Thursday.

The Fort Logan basketball team played the Ascensions at the post gymnasium Wednesday evening. Fort Logan won by 45 to 10. The feature of the game was the playing of Newmann and Schaaf, of the post team. On Saturday evening the 9th Company played the 5th Company, the latter winning, 27 to 11.

Fort Logan, Colo., Dec. 27, 1914.

Mr. Ashley Rowell arrived home Wednesday to spend the holidays with his mother and sister. Miss Hazel Nelson attended a tea given by Miss Mary McCullough, of Denver, on Tuesday. The Misses Doris Wyke and Fay Schmidt gave a luncheon and theater party Saturday for the Misses Arabella and Rose Clarke and Hazel Nelson, Misses Jeannette Schmidt, Margaret Dade and Margaret Schmidt. Those attending the Orpheum this week were Mrs. Getty, Mrs. Gambrell, Mrs. True and the Misses Georgiana Getty, Arabella and Rose Clarke, Hazel Nelson, Margaret, Jeannette and Fay Schmidt, Doris Wyke, May Rowell, Mr. Robert Getty, jr., and Mr. Ashley Rowell.

Mr. and Mrs. MacKay gave a dinner and card party Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Anscott, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hendricks, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Sharpiot, of Denver. Capt. and Mrs. Waring entertained Mr. and Mrs. MacKay at Christmas dinner. Lieut. and Mrs. Graham entertained Christmas morning at an eggnog party for Major and Mrs. Gambrell, Capt. and Mesdames Wyke, Nelson, Waring, Wheeler, Lieut. and Mesdames Herr, Moseley, Pelker, Elliott, Bernheim, Dr. and Mrs. Hall, Lieut. and Mrs. Hayes, Colonel Clarke, Lieutenant Jacobs, Mr. Rowell, Mr. and Mrs. McGrath, Mr. and Mrs. Mallory, Mr. and Mrs. MacKay and the Misses Rose Clarke, Jeannette Schmidt, Doris Wyke, May Rowell and Hazel Nelson.

Col. and Mrs. Clarke had dinner Christmas night for Lieut. and Mrs. Hayes, Captain Oliver and Lieutenant Patterson; others present were Miss Loughborough and the Misses Arabella and Rose Clarke and Lieutenant Jacobs. Mr. Gambrell, of Baltimore, Md., is visiting his son, Major Gambrell. Miss Norma Mathews, of Denver, is spending the week-end with Miss May Rowell.

On Monday evening, Dec. 21, the 19th Company defeated the Q.M. Corps three games in the post bowling league. Long was high man for the 19th Company. The Fort Logan Athletic Club held its monthly smoker Dec. 23. The first event was a five-round bout between "Wess" Harvey, of the Q.M. Corps, and "Battling" Kinney, of Troop I, of the 12th Cavalry. The bout was declared a draw after five rounds of fast fighting.

The second event was a battle royal between five contestants and was won by "Red" Jones, of the 24th Recruit Company. The wind up was an eight-round bout between "Kid" Bobrowski, of the 5th Company, and "Steve" Sullivan, of Denver. Bobrowski put Sullivan down for the count in the third round. It was an exhibition of gameness on Sullivan's part; also a wonderful exhibition of fighting on the part of Bobrowski. Bobrowski knocked him down seven times in the second round.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BAGG.—Born at Fort Moultrie, S.C., Dec. 24, 1914, to Lieut. Homer A. Bagg, C.A.C., and Mrs. Bagg a son, Homer Collins Bagg.

BUERKLE.—Born at Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, P.I., Nov. 15, 1914, to the wife of Lieut. William Buerkle, P.S., a son, William German Buerkle.

CAREY.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Davis Carey, at Careyhurst, Wyo., Dec. 23, 1914, a son, Joseph M. Carey, grandson of Governor Joseph M. Carey and Gen. H. B. Freeman, U.S.A.

CARNAHAN.—Born to the wife of Major Earl C. Carnahan, 27th U.S. Inf., Dec. 23, 1914, a son.

CURTIS.—Born at Agaña, Guam, Sept. 18, 1914, to P.A. Surg. E. E. Curtis, U.S.N., and Mrs. Curtis a son, Mark Sears.

HAINES.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 24, 1914, to Lieut. R. E. Haines, C.A.C., and Mrs. Haines a son, John Lyman.

HUMPHREY.—Born at Manila, P.I., Nov. 5, 1914, to Major E. H. Humphrey, P.S., and Mrs. Humphrey a son.

KNOWLES.—Born at Pensacola, Fla., Dec. 21, 1914, to Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Knowles a son, James Burbank; grandson to Gen. and Mrs. J. B. Burbank, U.S.A.

MCDONALD.—Born at Fort Adams, Newport, R.I., Dec. 25, 1914, a son to Capt. and Mrs. Donald C. McDonald, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

MARRIED.

BOOTH—MILLET.—At Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 24, 1914, Lieut. William H. Booth, U.S.N., and Miss Hilda Millet.

DAWSON—BITTNER.—At St. Cornelius's Chapel, Fort Jay, Governors Island, New York Harbor, on Dec. 28, 1914, John Henry Dawson, son of Thomas Dawson, Hospital Corps, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Gertrude Bittner, of New York.

HAYES—TAYLOR.—At Denver, Colo., Dec. 22, 1914, Lieut. Casey H. Hayes, 12th U.S. Cav., and Miss Dorothy Taylor.

JONES—HARMAN.—At New York city, Dec. 29, 1914, Lieut. Junius W. Jones, Coast Art. Corps, and Miss Mary Biene Harman.

LOUGH—GUTHRIE.—At Fargo, N.D., Dec. 19, 1914, Lieut. Maxon S. Lough, U.S.A., and Miss Gladys Christine Guthrie.

TALBOT—WADDELL.—At Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 21, 1914, Lieut. Ethelbert Talbot, U.S.M.C., and Miss Ethel Waddell.

DIED.

BANKER.—Died at Peking, China, July 23, 1914, Edward Warren Banker, jr., aged 8 months and 21 days, son of Capt. Edward W. Banker, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Banker, American Legation, Peking.

CAPPS.—Died near Lambert Point, Va., Dec. 28, 1914, Mr. J. Talbot Capps, brother of Chief Constr. W. L. Capps, U.S.N.

CHASE.—Died at the Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 23, 1914, Lieut. George McClellan Chase, 1st U.S. Cav., son of Brig. Gen. George F. Chase, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Chase.

CARNAHAN.—Entered into eternal life, Dec. 24, 1914, Catherine Howard Carnahan, wife of Major Earl C. Carnahan, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill. Interment in Arlington National Cemetery.

HALL.—Died at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 29, 1914, Brig. Gen. Robert H. Hall, U.S.A., retired.

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HOY.—Died at London, England, Dec. 14, 1914, Pay Dir. James Hoy, U.S.N., retired.

HOWISON.—Died at Yonkers, N.Y., Dec. 31, 1914, Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison, U.S.N., retired.

INGALLS.—Died at her residence, 205 Governor street, Providence, R.I., after an illness of five days, Harriet Elizabeth, wife of Col. James M. Ingalls, U.S.A., retired, and daughter of Hon. B. B. Thurston, late of New London, Conn.

MINIER.—Died at Corning, N.Y., Dec. 19, 1914, Mrs. Marilla Stanton Minier, mother of the wife of Col. Lucien G. Berry, 4th U.S. Field Art.

MONTGOMERY.—Died at Washington, D.C., Dec. 27, 1914, Mrs. Julia A. Montgomery, widow of Major Robert H. Montgomery, U.S.A.

O'NEILL.—Died at Newburgh, N.Y., on Dec. 16, 1914, Ann (Nancy) O'Neill, for over forty years a faithful servant and friend in the family of the late Francis Newlands, of West Point, N.Y.

SIMMONS.—Died Dec. 25, 1914, Capt. W. S. Simmons, U.S. R.C.S., retired, at Newbern, N.C.

SNYDER.—Died at Washington, D.C., Dec. 20, 1914, Mrs. Mary F. Snyder, mother of Capt. Harold C. Snyder, U.S.M.C.

UNDERWOOD.—Died in New York city, Dec. 21, 1914, Brevet Major William J. Underwood, N.G.N.Y., retired, formerly of the 7th Regiment.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

Troop I, 1st Cav., P.N.G., had sixty-three officers and men in the troop during the rifle season. Of this number one man failed to practice with both the pistol and rifle, and another man failed to practice with the pistol. Both of these men have been discharged under Sec. 28 of the Military Code because of inefficient marksmanship. With the rifle there were nine experts, five sharpshooters, sixteen marksmen, thirty-two first class and one unqualified, giving a figure of merit of 81.74. With the pistol three members of the troop qualified as experts and seventeen qualified as second class men.

The annual inspection of the National Guard of Maine for the War Department by officers of the Army will begin on Jan. 4 at Augusta.

Pvt. Rollin Clayton, Battery F, 1st Field Art., N.Y., was recently found guilty of wearing the olive drab military shirt and military shoes off duty with his civilian clothes, of using threatening language to his first sergeant, of disobedience of orders, and with making a false statement, was sentenced to a reprimand and a fine of \$25. The sentence was approved by the Governor.

Colonel Steele, of the 4th N.J., has issued a very complete order covering indoor rifle instruction and matches for the season. A School of Musketry is established, commencing Jan. 15, 1915. This school will hold its sessions on every Friday evening, during the months of January, February, March and April. The gallery rifle and pistol firing will begin on Jan. 4, 1915, and end on April 30, 1915. The various matches offer an excellent variety so that all classes of marksmen can be interested.

The National Guard Association of North Carolina will hold its next annual meeting in Goldsboro, N.C., on Jan. 12 and 13. It is believed this will be the best meeting ever held. Capt. F. L. Black is president of the Association; Major York Coleman and Gen. L. W. Young, vice presidents; Capt. R. R. Morrison, secretary-treasurer.

Capt. Alvin E. Foss, C.A.C., New Hampshire N.G., is authorized to attend and pursue the first year's course of instruction at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.

Colonel Appleton, of the 7th N.Y., announces a "Navy night" at the armory on Jan. 6, when the regiment will parade in full-dress uniform, white trousers, in honor of the U.S. Navy. Assembly will be at 8:15 p.m. and the ceremonies promptly at 8:30 p.m. At the close of the exercises in the large drill room a reception will be held in honor of the officers of the Navy. The officers of the regiment and special guests are requested to meet in the veteran room without delay. The detail for guard will be as follows: Officer of the day, Capt. William S. Covell; officers of the guard, Lieuts. Gerald Stratton and Charles G. Alleyne, two sergeants, two corporals and twenty-two privates. Sergt. Emil A. Kretschman, band, having been commissioned second lieutenant by brevet for faithful service of more than fifty years in the National Guard, has been placed upon the retired list.

The entertainment and ball scheduled to be held by Co. M, of the old 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., and the New York University, in the Armory on Jan. 16, at 168th street and Fort Washington avenue, New York city, will be held as originally planned. Lieutenant Colonel Lucas, in command of the two new battalions of Engineers, gave prompt permission to the company to hold the event. He has also authorized Company D to hold a dance in the armory on Jan. 23. The latter company has won the Stoppani Trophy for the best figure of merit in rifle shooting in the regiment.

The Merchants' Association of New York city has adopted resolutions favoring a state constabulary similar to that of Pennsylvania. President W. A. Marble has also written to Mayor Mitchell advocating the entrance of city employees into the National Guard. In his letter to the Mayor President Marble suggests that the city cause it to be known to its employees that service in the National Guard is favored, that such service be advantageously recognized in connection with advancements and promotions, and that the city grant time to its employees in the Service for camp and militia duty, without deduction from pay.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, N.G.N.Y.

By orders of Governor Glynn, and upon the recommendation of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the N.G.N.Y., the organization known as the 22d Regiment, Corps of Engineers, N.Y.N.G., which has been under command of Col. Walter B. Hotckin since April, 1906, was on Dec. 22, 1914, disbanded and reorganized into two battalions, one to be known as the 1st Battalion, Corps of Engineers, and to consist of four pioneer companies designated respectively as Companies A, B, C and D, and the other to be known as the 2d Battalion and to consist of four pontoon companies, to be designated as Companies E, F, G and H.

The officers who have been serving with the 22d Engineers, being surplus, are placed on the reserve list. Enlisted men will be transferred or discharged as may be necessary to carry out this order, and will be continued in the Service until so transferred or discharged. Lieut. Col. E. W. Van C. Lucas, chief engineer on the division staff, has been placed in temporary command of the two battalions. Capt. Robert S. Thomas, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., inspector-instructor, and Major Albert H. Dyett, Major Frederic N. Whitley and Capt. W. S. Conrow, Corps of Engrs., N.G.N.Y., will be his principal assistants in the work of reorganization, and will constitute a board to recommend for appointment such officers of the regiment as are qualified to remain on the active list in the new organization.

The reorganization had to be made to conform to the organization of the Army as required by the National Militia law. It was felt that the 22d Regiment was too valuable a body to reduce to a single battalion, and after some correspondence the consent of the War Department was given to the retention of two battalions. All the units of the National Guard of New York have now been reorganized in conformity to the orders of the War Department. If it were not for the fact that the state has at present four more Infantry regiments than are called for by the tables of organization of the War Department, it would have been possible to change the 22d Regiment from the Engineers back into the Infantry organizations.

To maintain the 22d Engineers as formerly constituted as a regiment of engineers on a strictly practical basis was an impossibility. While many of its officers and men had been doing excellent work in various branches of engineering, yet but a small proportion of the whole were competent in engineering work. It was an impossibility to recruit the regiment with men who have made an exhaustive study of engineering in all its branches. The men of the old 22d are as a whole a fine body of men and they are capable officers and well drilled in Infantry work. It was a mistake, however, that the 22d Infantry was ever turned into an engineering command in 1902 with no engineer officer at its head and no skilled engineers as officers all through the line. Despite the efforts of officers of the Army detailed as instructors, it could not make the desired progress all the way through.

The officers and men have been doing their best under adverse circumstances, and numbers of them, as previously stated, have accomplished excellent work with their limited time, but as a unit the regiment did not come up to the standard required by the War Department.

The project of reorganizing the regiment has been under consideration by General O'Ryan for fully a year. It was not a question of politics, as is charged by some, but a question of efficient service. The officers and men of the regiment are not to be blamed because they have not been properly educated in engineering to meet modern war requirements. It may be possible to educate two battalions properly, but even this is a question, and we doubt very much whether it can be accomplished, and it may be necessary in the long run to maintain only one battalion.

A very large percentage of members of the two battalions should be skilled horsemen, and they cannot learn to be such without horses or a large allowance for horse hire. Will they get it?

It is much to be regretted that the 22d Regiment, first organized in April, 1861, should have passed out of existence, but sentiment must be swept aside for the serious demands of military service, now more necessary than ever.

Col. W. B. Hotckin, who holds the brevet rank of brigadier general for long and faithful service, and who has been placed on the reserve list, first joined the regiment as a private in Company E, Feb. 4, 1864, and served with both the 22d and 12th New York Volunteers during the war with Spain.

Among other officers of long and faithful service who have been transferred to the reserve list are Majors E. F. MacGroarty and W. B. Porter, Capt. R. J. Daly, C. J. Dieges, G. H. Hearn, L. A. Sweeney, P. J. Walsh, C. L. Levien, W. A. Ross, C. H. Smith, G. H. Johnson and J. C. Mansfield. Among the lieutenants transferred to the reserve list are J. J. Dunn, P. F. Burns, F. Wendel, H. J. Hasselbauer, E. W. Ladew, E. W. Mann, W. H. Walker and W. H. Dawson, Chaplain H. R. Fell and Major D. R. Lucas, Med. Corps.

The officers of the 22d who have been detailed on duty with the 1st and 2d Battalions for the present include Major A. H. Dyett, Capt. W. S. Conrow, H. Garrison, E. F. Robinson and F. C. Ringer, Lieuts. C. H. Bobb, C. Bates, F. B. O'Connor, R. L. Zimpel, L. D. Koop, A. McC. Barrett, L. C. Donovan, N. P. Stockwell, H. C. Woodward and E. C. O. Thomas.

Major Frederic N. Whitley and Major J. F. Fairchild, of the Engineer Corps, are also assisting in the work of organizing the new battalions.

COAST ARTILLERY REVIEW, N.G.N.Y.

A holiday review of the Coast Artillery Corps of the National Guard of New York, consisting of the 8th, 9th and 13th Provisional Regiments, held in the armory of the 13th Regiment of Brooklyn on the night of Dec. 26 drew an immense audience, hundreds of whom were glad to get even standing room in the prettily decorated drill hall.

The program was a very lengthy one, and did not run quite as smoothly as was intended, on account of delays which at one time made the audience quite impatient. However, it was a somewhat difficult event to handle, and despite the delay in executing a portion of the program, the event was a great success, and repaid those who waited until the program was concluded about midnight. The various commands engaged deserve great credit for their showing.

It was a bitter cold night, with the thermometer near zero, and the 9th Regiment all the way from Manhattan had quite a freezing experience. When the 9th Regiment arrived at the armory at nine o'clock, it had to wait twenty minutes in the street before it was admitted to the 13th armory. After the command felt the warmth of the armory, it finally thawed out and got comfortable. The reason for keeping the 9th Regiment so long in the street, it was explained, was in order to give the 13th Regiment time to form, to receive the 8th and 9th with usual honors.

The first event following a brief band concert, was a physical drill by the 2d Fire Command consisting of the 8th, 2d, 4th and 7th Companies, directed by Capt. C. A. Clifton, of the 7th Company. This is the same drill as practiced at West Point and was executed in a highly creditable manner.

Next followed the entrance of the 9th Regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. John J. Byrne, and the 8th Regiment, under command of Col. Elmore E. Austin, the 13th Regiment under command of Col. N. B. Thurston being drawn up in line to receive them. Then followed the long delay, due largely to the putting away of the overcoats of the two visiting regiments.

The formation of the three commands as a brigade for review by Major Gen. J. F. O'Ryan, who was accompanied by ten members of his staff, was the next event. Col. N. B. Thurston was brigade commander, with regimental adjutant, Capt. W. D. Finks, as adjutant general. The 8th Regiment, under Colonel Austin, formed on the right, the 9th under Lieutenant Colonel Byrne, had the center, and the 13th, in command of Major Sydney Grant, was on the left, the formation being in line of masses, making three sides of a square. The brigade made a very handsome appearance both in the standing review and the passage, the companies of all the regiments, with one or two exceptions, preserving excellent fronts. A noticeable exception was the fourth command of the 1st Battalion of the 9th, which was badly out of step.

An extended order drill by the 4th Company of the 13th,



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under Capt. Robert Aikman, and artillery practice by the 3d Fire Command of the 13th, under Major Kemp, concluded the military portion of the program. The artillery practice, owing to the vagaries of the compressed air, was not as accurate as it sometimes is. Still a shot from the 12-inch mortar found its mark finally, as did one from the 8-inch gun. The special guests and officers of the visiting regiments were suitably entertained by Colonel Thurston and officers. After a collation Colonel Thurston, in some brief remarks, stated how happy the 13th was to have their Manhattan sister commands present, and also the commanding general of the National Guard. He regretted the delay during a portion of the program and explained that the visiting commands had a long way to come. He also said that it being now Sunday morning there would be no speeches, but Chaplain Boynton would make a few brief remarks.

The Chaplain, who never hesitates to make it known that he does not believe in the "peace-at-any-price" policy of some of our misguided citizens, after jokingly referring to the ability of the 13th with the heavy ordnance in making misses on this occasion, spoke seriously of our lack of military preparedness to defend ourselves, and made a plea that we have proper armament, and trained officers and men, not to make war, but to protect ourselves and uphold our liberty when threatened. He asked what is the good of passing laws if we have not the force to uphold them? He also pointed out that members of the National Guard were performing a patriotic duty in joining the military, and that they were deserving of the utmost respect from our citizens, and should receive it. The Chaplain also went on to say that he would not undertake to advise how much of an Army or Navy we ought to have, as the experts should settle that question, "but whatever we do have," he said, "should be thoroughly effective."

SMALL ARMS PRACTICE, NEW YORK.

Awards of prizes in the N.G.N.Y. for the year 1914 for excellence in small arms practice are announced as follows:

Prize.	Value.	Awarded to	Score	Figure of merit.
National Guard.				
State	\$300	74th Infantry	2703	.....
Headquarters	100	22d Regiment, Corps of Engineers	1549	.....
1st Brigade	100	7th Infantry	1540	.....
2d Brigade	100	23d Infantry	1429	.....
3d Brigade	100	2d Infantry	1518	.....
4th Brigade	100	74th Infantry	1549	.....
Hqrs. Div.	100	Troop D, 1st Cav.	114.92	.....
Hqrs. Div.	75	Troop I, 1st Cav.	101.94	.....
Hqrs. Div.	50	Troop B, 1st Cav.	77.10	.....
1st Brigade	100	Co. C, 7th Infantry	49.52	.....
1st Brigade	75	Co. L, 7th Infantry	49.48	.....
1st Brigade	50	Co. F, 7th Infantry	43.69	.....
2d Brigade	100	Co. A, 23d Infantry	20.26	.....
2d Brigade	75	Co. I, 23d Infantry	19.32	.....
2d Brigade	50	Co. K, 23d Infantry	18.06	.....
3d Brigade	100	Co. G, 2d Infantry	99.24	.....
3d Brigade	75	Co. F, 2d Infantry	95.32	.....
3d Brigade	50	Co. I, 1st Infantry	76.18	.....
4th Brigade	100	Co. M, 3d Infantry	106.94	.....
4th Brigade	75	Co. C, 3d Infantry	96.91	.....
4th Brigade	50	Co. E, 65th Infantry	88.98	.....

Naval Militia.				
Naval Militia	100	2d Battalion	1334	.....
Naval Militia	100	2d Div., 1st Batln.	87.25	.....
Naval Militia	75	3d Div., 1st Batln.	35.71	.....
Naval Militia	50	5th Div., 2d Batln.	33.96	.....

Inter-divisional matches in secondary battery practice, Naval Militia, authorized by Sec. 112, Military Law, resulted as follows:

Prize.	Value.	Awarded to	Figure of merit.
Inter-divisional	\$50	2d Div., 1st Battalion	68.10
Inter-divisional	50	5th Div., 2d Battalion	29.25
Inter-divisional	50	3d Div., 3d Battalion	25.90

Commanding officers will, within thirty days, designate to The Adjutant General of the state, at the state arsenal, 463 Seventh avenue, New York, N.Y., such articles for purchase as prizes as may in their judgment be deemed most appropriate for the purpose.

MINNESOTA.

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the National Guard Association of Minnesota at Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 28 and 29 was an instructive and interesting one. The program embraced the following:

Dec. 28, morning.—Address of welcome, Hon. Wallace G. Nye, Mayor of Minneapolis; response, Major Alfred C. Page, president National Guard Association; Infantry Drill Regulation 1911, Col. Robert L. Hirst, U.S.A., inspector-instructor; armory instruction, Col. Frederick E. Resche, 3d Inf., M.N.G.; a talk to lieutenants, Lieut. George Grunert, 11th Cav., U.S.A.; recess.

Dec. 28, afternoon.—National convention, Col. George C. Lambert, 1st Field Art., M.N.G.; the new Naval Militia, Lieut. Comdr. Clyde W. Kelly, M.N.M.; suggestions for an adequate Army reserve, Capt. Charles C. Pullis, F.A., U.S.A., inspector instructor; how can we maintain efficiency in our National Guard companies, Capt. Walter O. Flodin, 3d Inf., M.N.G.; the relation of the military school to the National Guard and the Army of the United States, Col. Vasa E. Stolbrand, U.S.A., retired.

Dec. 28, evening.—Review to the Governor at Minneapolis

armory by the 1st Infantry, M.N.G., Col. Erie D. Luce, commanding; banquet to visitors and members of the M.N.G. Association by Minneapolis officers at Hotel Radisson.

Dec. 29, morning.—Functions of light field artillery in battle, Col. William J. Murphy, 1st Field Art., M.N.G.; remarks, Lieut. Col. William Gerlach, U.S.A., retired, on duty with M.N.G.; problems, program and schedules, Major Arthur Johnson, 22d Inf., U.S.A.; remarks, Major William T. Mollison, 2d Inf., M.N.G.; military policy and preparation of the United States, Major Matt L. Higbee, 1st Inf., M.N.G.

Dec. 29, afternoon.—Military hygiene, Capt. James E. Merrill, M.C., M.N.G.; pertinent to the Guard, Brig. Gen. Fred B. Wood, the Adjutant General; occupation of Vera Cruz by the 5th Brigade, U.S.A., Lieut. Harry H. Bissell, 19th Inf., U.S.A.

CONNECTICUT.

Adjutant Gen. G. M. Cole, of Connecticut, announces the following changes in the regulations governing the filling of vacancies of officers:

In the case of a vacancy among the subordinate officers in the Adjutant General's Department, Inspector General's Department, Judge Advocate General's Department, Quartermaster Corps, Ordnance Department and Medical Corps attached to state headquarters, nominations will be made by the Adjutant General.

In the Infantry and Coast Artillery Corps, officers of the provisional companies, staff officers and officers for staff duty, assistant inspectors of small-arms practice, chaplains and senior officers of the Medical Department assigned will be nominated by the regimental and corps commander.

In the Naval Militia, the commissioned staff officers and warrant officers will be nominated by the commander.

In the case of a vacancy among the subordinate officers in the ambulance company, the field hospital or infirmary assigned to a regiment of Infantry or Coast Artillery Corps, nominations will be made by the senior medical officer on duty with such organization.

Nominations to fill vacancies among the officers in the Medical Department, heretofore mentioned, will be made by the senior medical officer on duty with state headquarters. All nominations of medical officers must be approved by the senior medical officer on duty with state headquarters.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The officers and men of the 18th Infantry, Pa. N.G., are very proud of the record the regiment made in the matter of rifle practice during the season of 1914, ending Dec. 1. The return has been completed and has gone forward to the brigade ordnance officer. It shows that out of a total of approximately 600 men who practiced, the number who qualified in a decorative class was: Experts, 124; sharpshooters, 75; marksmen, 102. The number who qualified in the non-decorative class or instruction course was: First class men, 144; second class men, 13. This makes a total who qualified in the decorative (record) classes and non-decorative (instruction) classes of 458.

The Grogan Trophy, a perpetual trophy that goes to the organization in the regiment making the greatest gain in figure of merit this year, was won by the regimental headquarters.

The fact that so many men reached the record course and succeeded in winning decorations is due in large measure to the assiduous attention paid to their instruction on the indoor range and during the instruction course by Sergt. Instr. A. Hare, U.S.A. His coaching of men during their indoor and outdoor instruction was such as to develop into good shots men who, up to this time, had been but indifferent shots and who had no idea they were capable of making the high scores that this season recorded.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Col. Walter E. Lombard, commanding the Coast Artillery Corps of Massachusetts, who is known as a very efficient officer, announces that, after thirty-five years' service in the National Guard, it is his intention to make application for retirement, and in an order to his command dated Dec. 21, 1914, says he desires to take this opportunity to express his appreciation of the earnest efforts of the officers and enlisted men of the corps to make his administration a success. He believes that the present high standing of the organization is due very largely to the cordial support accorded him by all members of the corps at all times even under conditions very often discouraging, and finds it very difficult to find sufficient words to fittingly express his gratitude for their loyalty and fidelity.

The report of the Massachusetts State Commission of Economy and Efficiency suggests many changes in the business end of the Militia and particularly the Adjutant General's office and its management. Many of the changes suggested have been advocated previously by several Adjutants General. Consolidation of the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, Surgeon General and Armory Commission, centralized in one office, is favored and also the combining of the office of Assistant Adjutant General, first clerk and secretary of the Service School.

The sale of the old camp ground at Framingham is advocated, as it meets approval. It is of little use to the state, and it is claimed that with the money realized from the sale a larger and more up-to-date camp ground could be established. The removal of the state armory from Framingham to Boston is favored as it would result in a great saving of money and time. The readjustment of regiments according to geographical location is a wise suggestion. The commission also refers to the number of officers that are now retained on the rolls and receive state pay but are not recognized by the War Department.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

A. C.—Circulars relating to the Radio School at Fort Monroe are G.O. 143, 1910; G.O. 4, G.O. 8, 14 and 22, of 1914. Consult these. Additional information, apply through the channel.

C. J. asks: I served on the island of Leyte, P.I., in the expedition against the Pulajanes, from Feb. 23, 1907, to June 18, 1907. There were men wounded on the side of the troops participating. Under Par. II, G.O. 22, War D., March 24, 1913, am I entitled to a campaign badge? Answer: Yes; apply through the channel.

R. McC. asks: (1) Date of arrival of the 1st Infantry at Santiago, Cuba, 1898, and date of departure of 1st Infantry from Cuba, 1898. (2) Date of departure of 1st Infantry from Cuba, 1900. (3) Date of departure of 6th Infantry from Philippine Islands, 1906. Answer: (1) E. and G., Cuban service, May 10 to 17, 1898; Hqs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, June 14 to Aug. 28, 1898. (2) Various dates; Hqs. credited with Cuban service to Aug. 12, 1900. (3) About Oct. 15, 1906; arrived U.S. Nov. 11.

J. C. G. asks: A friend served with the 13th Minnesota from April 28, 1898, to October, 1899, and took part in all the campaigns in which his regiment was engaged in the Philippines. What medals or badges is he entitled to? Answer: None, unless he is now in the Army or National Guard, in which case he would consult G.O. 129, 1908, War Dept., obtainable from The Adjutant General, Washington, D.C.

G. C.—The suggestion made last summer to the military committees in favor of commissioning pharmacists in the Army Hospital Corps has taken no concrete form. There is no bill now before Congress for this purpose, and it does not appear likely that such a bill, if introduced at this session, could make any headway.

A. G. F. asks: A man having been absent seventy-seven days during his current enlistment is called before a board of officers who are to determine this man's character; his enlistment expired Oct. 30, 1914; the board was called on him Dec. 12, 1914. If this man is required to make up time lost should the board not be called on him before Oct. 30, 1914, and is he not entitled to an honorable discharge? Answer: Not having received his discharge, he is still subject to trial for offenses committed during the enlistment. Seventy-seven days after Oct. 30 will carry his enlistment period over into January.

W. B. J. asks: Are rubber boots issued to enlisted men on memorandum receipt, or is it a proper charge to charge them to a soldier's clothing allowance? Answer: Issued at prices given on page 10, Circular 10, Q.M.G.'s Office, 1912.

J. E. B. asks: I had a brother in the Army about five years ago in Company 105, C.A.C. I have never heard from him since that time. Please let me know if he shipped over and where he is now; he was in Honolulu, H.T., five years ago; his name William Beaulieu. Answer: Address The Adjutant General, U.S.A., Washington, D.C., giving reason for inquiry.

E. W. B. asks: Circular 22, War D., 1914, regarding examinations for warrants, Q.M. Corps, provides for forwarding of applicant's request for permission to be examined, through channels, to reach the Q.M. General before Feb. 1, 1915. I would ask: (1) The latest safe date to write this letter. (2) Whether specimen questions can be secured, and if so (3) from whom, and (4) if from Q.M. General, must application therefore be forwarded through channels, and (5) may it form part of letter of application? (6) Where subjects in which candidates are examined, are those taught, in public schools, will a high school graduate be sufficiently prepared in them without advanced study? (7) Are the terms "Manuals of Pay and Subsistence" actually titles of documents now in force, or merely descriptions of the various circulars, general orders, etc., outlining pay and subsistence procedure? (8) Will the post to which a successful candidate is assigned have any relation to his location at time of examination, i.e., would a transfer prior to examination, from one post to another, increase one's chances, if accepted, of being placed in the Q.M. Corps of the latter post? (9) Are transfers as easy to obtain in the Q.M. Corps as in the line? Answer: (1) Allow a week or ten days from Naco. (2) and (3) Apply to Q.M.G. (4) Through channel. (5) Better as a separate request. (6) You can judge better when you see the questions; some high school graduates are weak in spots. (7) Books used by pay officers and containing complete regulations governing the paying out of Government funds. (8) There is no assurance that this would have any bearing upon appointment. Class standing in examination usually determines order of appointment. (9) Depend upon exigencies of the Service.

J. A. L.—The bill, H.R. 26948, of the 62d Congress, introduced by Mr. Donohoe, did not become a law.

J. T. F.—There is as yet no intimation of what regiment will relieve the 29th at Fort Jay and Forts Porter and Niagara next spring.

F. J. B. asks: Am I entitled to a badge of any kind for service in China from March, 1912, to July, 1914. Co. I, 15th Infantry? I have re-enlisted for general recruiting service, Infantry. Answer: No badge.

F. E. W. asks: (1) A enlisted Jan. 29, 1890; discharged April 29, 1893, under G.O. 80, A.G.O., 1890; re-enlisted Nov. 10, 1896; discharged Nov. 9, 1899; re-enlisted Nov. 1, 1899; discharged Nov. 9, 1902; re-enlisted Nov. 10, 1902; discharged Nov. 9, 1908; re-enlisted Nov. 10, 1908; discharged Nov. 9, 1911; re-enlisted Nov. 10, 1911; discharged Nov. 9, 1914; re-enlisted Nov. 10, 1914. What enlistment period should A have been carried on the pay rolls under the Pay Act of May 11, 1908, at the time this Act became a law? (2) B enlisted Feb. 21, 1891, discharged May 20, 1894, under G.O. 80, A.G.O., 1890; re-enlisted Aug. 24, 1895; discharged Aug. 23, 1898; re-enlisted May 1, 1899; discharged April 30, 1902; re-enlisted May 1, 1905; discharged April 30, 1908; re-enlisted May 1, 1908; discharged April 30, 1911; re-enlisted May 1, 1911; discharged April 30, 1914; re-enlisted May 1, 1914. Should B have been carried on the pay rolls after May 11, 1908, in the fourth or fifth enlistment period? (3) A and B being discharged under the provisions of G.O. 80, A.G.O., 1890, was not this for the convenience of the Government the same as G.O. 40, 1899, and were not A and B carried one enlistment period short after the Pay Act of May 11, 1908, became a law? Answer: (1) The continuous

service of A on May 11, 1908, dated from Nov. 10, 1896—seven years six months. This placed him in the third period; his fourth period began Nov. 10, 1908. (2) B's continuous service began May 1, 1899; on May 11, 1908, he had over nine years' continuous service and was therefore in his fourth period; his fifth period began May 1, 1911. (3) They were not discharged for convenience after the law of 1908 went into effect, so that in each case above cited the service prior to the continuous service is not counted in determining pay status.

J. H. A.—Bulletin 39, 1914, does not affect the provision in A.R. 134, which counts toward retirement of an enlisted man, service as a commissioned officer of U.S. Vols. organized in 1898 and 1899. If the foreign service you note in your table was rendered in enlistment begun prior to Aug. 24, 1912, your computations appear to be correct, and you should be eligible to retirement March 4.

P. A. T. asks: A soldier served all through the Civil War from 1863 to 1865, but was not married until 1888. How much pension would his widow get in case of his death? Answer: The general law provides for a widow's pension of \$12.

B. B.—We have as yet no advices of passenger list of December transport from Philippines. Apply to the War Department regarding your relative.

L. B. I. asks: I was discharged a sergeant from a battery of Field Artillery, and upon re-enlistment in the band I was appointed drum major from a private and was then reduced to grade of private. Can they transfer me from the band to a battery as a private when I enlisted as a private in the band with my pay of \$30 per month, and if I am transferred to a battery my pay will come to only \$21? Can a private's pay be reduced in this manner? Answer: Depends upon the cause for reduction.

SERGEANT asks: Could a sergeant serving in the Philippines or China be mutually transferred with a sergeant of another regiment in the States without loss of rank? (2) Is there any possibility of sergeant being transferred from regiments in the States to these regiments, as was contemplated about a year ago? If so would this relief come to us this winter? Answer: (1) We do not know of any cases. Apply through channel. (2) This was discussed a year or so ago, but nothing has been done in the matter.

SERGEANT BAND.—A man who enlisted in February, 1912, is not entitled to twenty per cent. increase of pay in the Canal Zone. The Act of Aug. 24, 1912, took away all right to foreign service extra pay after date of Act.

F. J. R.—If you apply for furlough to the reserve after three years' service, you cannot again re-enlist in the Army until you have completed four years on the reserve.

H. G.—Service in the Army does not count in determining continuous service pay in the Navy. There is no bonus payable for prompt enlistment in either service after discharge from the other. In determining right to retired pay after thirty years, however, all service counts, Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

O. J. L.—A bill, H.R. 4269 (Mr. O'Shaunessy), was introduced in April, 1913, to discontinue the grade of post non-com. staff officer and create in lieu thereof the grade of warrant officer. No action has been taken on the measure. The bill provides a base pay of \$100 per month, with ten per centum increase for each five years of previous service in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps, until forty per centum has been attained, and ten per centum increase over their pay for foreign service, and that they shall receive allowances as now provided for veterinarians, Cavalry and Field Artillery, and that they shall be retired with warrant rank with three quarters of their pay and allowances upon completion of thirty years' service, foreign service to count double time for retirement. Provided, That when a warrant officer becomes disabled for the performance of his duty by reason of disability contracted in line of duty, he shall be retired with three-fourths of the pay and allowance he may then be receiving. Provided further, That all post non-com. staff officers on the active list of the Army at the time of passage of this act shall be appointed to warrant grade, and that hereafter appointments shall be made from enlisted men only under such rules and after such competitive examinations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. Provided further, That all warrants issued under provision of this act shall continue in force without re-enlistment of the holder, unless he shall become separated from the Service by reason of the acceptance of his resignation, or his dismissal by sentence of a G.C.M. approved by the President.

W. W. L. asks: (1) Does Secretary Daniels's order concerning sailors who desert, concern enlisted men of Marine Corps? (2) In case of desertion of enlisted man of the Marine Corps, who is notified, the Navy Department and home city of enlisted man or all large cities as well? (3) In case of enlisted man who has served in Army and enlists in Marine Corps and deserts same, is his picture taken in Army and sent out from Navy Department or marine headquarters? (4) Is a man who has been discharged character "excellent" from the Army and who has had a good record in Marine Corps up to time of desertion apt to be restored to duty if he surrenders himself? Answer: (1) It does. (2) Most effective means are used. (3) Most up-to-date picture and description available. (4) If not too tardy in presenting himself. Let him read G.O. 110, Navy Dept., 1914, which gives full instructions.

J. E. B.—The official register does not list an engagement by the 2d Cavalry in Montana on April 23, 1869. If you will address your query to Hqs., 2d U.S. Cavalry, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., you may get the information you seek.

J. B. asks: If a soldier discharged from the Regular Army on surgeon's certificate of disability (double rupture) has been married to the same woman before he has drawn pension, is his widow entitled to pension? Answer: If his death is a result of his disability contracted in the Service.

M. J. C. asks: The name of the organization that would at present have the records of Light Battery G, 6th Field Artillery, afterward known as the 13th Battery. Answer: There is no longer a Battery G in the 6th Field Artillery. The records are kept in the War Department. Make your request for information through the channel to The A.G.

H. F. R.—State your case to the War Department and apply for privilege of re-enlistment. Send good recommendations as to your record since discharge.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY AND BORDER NEWS.

Fort Clark, Texas, Dec. 14, 1914.

Mrs. H. R. Smalley gave a bridge tea Dec. 11. Prizes were won by Mrs. R. E. Fisher and Mrs. S. P. Adams. Other guests were Miss Amy Heard, Miss Comstock, Madam Arnold, Mrs. A. G. Fisher, Lieutenants Lynch, Heard and Smalley. Gen. James Parker and his aid, Lieut. J. H. Read, jr., arrived Friday. General Parker inspected the entire garrison Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams had dinner Dec. 12 for General Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Winterburn, Miss Petersen, Miss Terry and Lieutenant Read. Captain Lovell, Captain Winterburn and Lieutenant Norton had a hunting party Sunday for General Parker. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday General Parker drilled the troops, jumped the hurdles, had several maneuvers, saber drill and riding at heads. Monday afternoon quite a crowd went out to see the machine-gun platoon fire. Madame Arnold and Capt. P. W. Arnold had dinner Monday for General Parker, Major Howard, Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Adams, Capt. C. B. Drake and Lieutenant Read.

Miss Pattie Joe Edwards, of Del Rio, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Winterburn last week. Capt. and Mrs. Winterburn gave a dinner Tuesday for General Parker, Madame Arnold, Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Adams, Lieut. and Mrs. H. R. Smalley, Misses Clarkson, Edwards and Gething, of Del Rio, Capt. P. W. Arnold, Lieutenants Read and Heard. The hop on Tuesday was largely attended. Lieut. and Mrs. H. R. Smalley gave a hop supper for General Parker, Madame Arnold, Capt. and Mrs. Adams, Capt. and Mrs. Winterburn, Mrs. A. G. Fisher, Captain Drake, Capt. P. W. Arnold, Misses Clarkson, Gething and Edwards, of Del Rio, and Lieutenants



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Read and Heard. Miss Maud Clarkson and Miss Gething, of Del Rio, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Adams.

General Parker gave a delightful "champagne party" at the Officers' Club Wednesday noon. The 14th Cavalry band furnished delightful music, and dancing was enjoyed for one hour. Everyone in the garrison was present and drank to the health of General Parker and Lieutenant Read. General Parker gave a very complimentary toast to the 14th Cavalry.

Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Adams entertained at dinner Wednesday for General Parker, Major Howard, Madame Arnold, Capt. P. W. Arnold, Capt. and Mrs. G. E. Lovell, Miss Edwards and Lieutenant Read. Auction bridge followed. Mr. Small, of San Francisco, Cal., is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. A. G. Fisher, for the holidays. Mrs. B. L. Burch is the guest of Mrs. Norton.

Troops A and F, from Del Rio and Eagle Pass, spent a few days at Clark while General Parker was here. They have returned to their respective stations.

Miss Anna Crawford, of Alabama, is house guest of Mrs. S. P. Adams. Miss Laura Virginia Adams, the little daughter of Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Adams, is spending the holidays with her parents. Mrs. A. G. Fisher gave a dinner to her father, Mr. Small, of California, Dec. 18, other guests being Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Adams and Lieut. and Mrs. H. R. Smalley.

Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Bach had dinner Saturday evening for Major Howard, Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Adams, Miss Crawford, Mrs. A. G. Fisher and Mr. Small. Madame Arnold is spending a few days with Col. and Mrs. W. S. Scott, at Fort Sam Houston. Capt. P. W. Arnold and Dr. Henry Peter are enjoying a few days' hunting at Slater's Ranch. Major W. H. Simons, Fort Sam Houston, inspected the Quartermaster's Department Saturday; he was the guest of Captain Lovell. Major Howard spent Friday and Saturday in Eagle Pass and Del Rio. Major O. B. Meyer and family have returned to Clark from a three months' detail at Fort Riley, Kas. Capt. and Mrs. Adams had dinner Sunday for Major and Mrs. O. B. Meyer, Miss Crawford, Miss Dorothy Meyer, Thomas Meyer and Clement Adams.

Chaplain C. C. Bateman held a very interesting Christmas service Sunday evening at the post chapel.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Dec. 25, 1914.

Gen. Hugh L. Scott, accompanied by Major R. E. L. Michie, passed through El Paso Saturday from Chicago, en route to Naco, Ariz., to hold a conference with the opposing Mexican factions at that point. The train stopped a half hour in the city and Gen. John J. Pershing and staff and a number of El Paso friends met General Scott at the station. General Pershing left Monday for Cheyenne, Wyo., to spend the Christmas season with his wife at the home of her parents, Senator and Mrs. Warren.

The officers and ladies of the 6th Infantry gave a reception and dance last Friday complimentary to their new commander, Col. John F. Morrison, and Mrs. Morrison. The large ball room of the Paso del Norte Hotel was attractively decorated with flags. The regimental band played during the reception and for dancing. The guests were received by Capt. and Mrs. Ernest H. Agnew and Capt. and Mrs. Frederick R. De Funiak, jr. A large number of officers and their wives stationed in the district were in attendance.

Capt. and Mrs. Ben Lear gave an informal supper Tuesday, prior to the usual dance. Mrs. Arthur P. Watts returned this week from a visit of several weeks at her home in Dallas, Texas. Miss Genevieve Parke, daughter of Col. John S. Parke, returned to El Paso Monday from a visit in Montana.

Lieut. J. L. Parkinson, 20th Inf., has gone to Salt Lake, Utah, to spend the holidays. Chaplain John T. Axton, 20th Inf., has gone to Fort Douglas, Utah, to spend the Christmas season with his family.

Major William C. Bennett, 6th Inf., is in San Francisco spending the holidays with Mrs. Bennett.

During the stop-over of the 22d Infantry last week, en route from Texas City to Naco, Ariz., the regimental band marched through the El Paso streets and played a number of inspiring airs as a compliment to the citizens of the city, and from every window and doorway cheers greeted them.

Lieut. Clifford C. Early, 20th Inf., from detached duty at Lynchburg, Va., passed through El Paso this week, en route to spend the holidays in Fort Douglas, Utah, from where he will go to the Philippines in January. Lieut. Alfred A. Hickok, 6th Inf., left this week to spend a month's leave.

The Tuesday evening hop this week was given by the officers and ladies of the 6th Infantry. Capt. and Mrs. G. C. Morrison, Mrs. Henry C. Bonnycastle and Capt. Clifford Game received the guests. The hall was decorated with Christmas suggestions. Lieut. Elliott Caziare, 16th Inf., has returned to duty after a short leave. Mrs. F. B. Foster and Mrs. W. O. Taylor, of Columbus, Ohio, mother and grandmother of Mrs. Rex H. Rhoades, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Rhoades at this post. Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott, wife of Captain Lippincott, 13th Cav., guest in Juarez of Consul and Mrs. Max Weber for a week, has returned to her husband's station at Columbus, N.M.

Mrs. Eric St. Clair Purdon has been confined to her home at the garrison as the result of a severe fall from her horse. Lieut. Stephen J. Chamberlain, 16th Inf., detailed for Philippine service, has left for San Francisco, to sail on the January transport. Lieut. James Hill, 13th Cav., is spending his holiday vacation in El Paso. Lieutenant Hill is commandant of the Texas Military Institute at College Hill, Texas.

Capt. Robert J. Reaney, 15th Cav., stationed with his troop at Alpine, Texas, spent Christmas with his family at the post. Capt. Edgar Ridenour, 16th Inf., detailed as instructor of the Militia of Iowa, left Monday for station at Des Moines.

Under direction of Chaplain William W. Brander, 15th Cav.,

the children of the garrison and the post school gave a cantata and Christmas tree at the post hall Dec. 24. The 15th Cavalry orchestra furnished music, rendering a selection preceding the cantata, which was entitled "Santa Claus and His Friends," and was enjoyed by all present. The officers and ladies of the 6th Infantry gave a Christmas tree and "spread" at the hall in the regimental camp for the enlisted men of the regiment and their families.

At the annual meeting of the Col. Haydon Y. Grubbs Camp, Spanish War Veterans, in El Paso Saturday, Sergt. Major Walter Ullrick, 6th Inf., was elected camp commander for the coming year.

Six days of almost continuous rain over the country made the camps of the 6th and 16th Infantry, in the lower part of El Paso, veritable seas of water and mud.

BORDER PATROL NOTES.

Brownsville, Texas, Dec. 20, 1914.

Capt. Fritz Johnson and Lieutenant Butts, Troop M, 3d Cav., were here from Mission, Texas, for the trial of the six filibusters captured by Lieutenant Butts near Hidalgo. Captain Johnson was the guest of his brother, Lieut. Jack Johnson, and Lieutenant Butts the guest of his classmate, Lieutenant Glass. The filibusters were each given sixty days in the county jail. Lieutenants Butts and Glass were dinner guests of Lieutenant Crittenger Tuesday.

Major and Mrs. Rice have left for Fort Sam Houston, to pack and proceed to Fort Leavenworth, where the Major has a detail. Mrs. Reeves, wife of Captain Reeves, has returned from a visit of six weeks to her mother in Atlanta. A minstrel show was given here last week, under the auspices of the local Elks, assisted by several officers and soldiers from camp.

Much credit is due Lieutenant Hayden for the success attained by his "Hawaiian Hooters," in their rendering of Hawaiian love songs. It was by far the most pleasing number on the program. Among those taking part in it were Capt. Fritz Johnson, Lieutenants Hayden, Glass and Crittenger, and the quartette from the 164th Co., Coast Art Corps. Lieutenant Culver was called to Hot Springs last week by the sudden illness of his father. The Elks gave a smoker Saturday night for the officers and men who assisted them in their minstrel show, which was a great success. Over \$200 was realized, which will be used to enlarge the ballroom in their club. Lieut. Troup Miller recently joined the 3d Cavalry here. Captain Buttner, 6th Field Art., has purchased a Ford, which he uses mostly to go hunting. He and some of the other officers have had some very successful trips recently.

Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham and their sister, Miss Speer, were dinner guests, Sunday, of Dr. A. Barjan, of Brownsville. Captain Righter and Lieutenant Washington were guests at dinner Thursday at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham.

Capt. Frank Geere, who has been sick since his return from Europe, is able to walk around now, and soon expects to return to duty. Mr. Washington, who was also sick for a while, is also better.

Lieutenant Bawls, tiring of living in a tent, decided to "build" and has constructed a "house" for himself of boards and tar paper. Now, being a "property owner," he has begun to worry about the income tax. Mrs. Schwartzkopf, wife of the Veterinary Surgeon, is a guest at the San Carlos Hotel, having come here from San Antonio to spend Christmas with her husband. Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Johnson have returned from a visit to San Francisco. Lieut. Jack Johnson has gone to San Antonio for the holidays.

The Knights of Columbus gave a smoker in their hall the other evening for Chaplain Doherty. The Chaplain is being congratulated on his promotion to the rank of major. Capt. and Mrs. Walter Grant left Saturday for Fort Leavenworth, after having been stationed here for just six weeks.

PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort McKinley, Me., Nov. 26, 1914.

Christmas greens and flowers formed the elaborate decorations for the dinner dance given by Major and Mrs. Bevans and Miss Bevans on Friday. The host and hostesses received upstairs; later the guests were served with a delicious dinner at small tables downstairs, the men progressing after each course. After dinner dancing was enjoyed until after midnight. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Morse, Mrs. Lucian B. Moody, Col. and Mrs. Todd, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Mrs. Williford, Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Robb, Lieut. and Mrs. French, Capt. and Mrs. L. E. Bennett, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Edwards, Captain Kramer, Lieutenants Rutherford, Seybt and Armstrong.

On Monday evening, following the bowling, Captain Kramer, Lieutenants Seybt and Rutherford were hosts at a chafing dish supper at the club for Col. and Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Williford, Miss Bevans, Major and Mrs. Bevans, Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong, Capt. and Mrs. Garcia, Miss Tuckey and Lieutenant Armstrong. Col. J. V. White, district commander, last week inspected Forts Williams, Preble, McKinley and Levett. Col. and Mrs. Newcomb are spending the holidays with their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong, of Fort Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Payson, of Portland, gave a large dinner on Tuesday; among the guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Avery J. French, of McKinley. Col. and Mrs. George T. Bartlett left Fort Williams on Christmas Eve, en route for Texas, where they will spend a month's leave with relatives before going to San Francisco, where Colonel Bartlett will be in charge of the coast defenses of the Pacific coast, and also the exposition. Many friends were present to bid Col. and Mrs. Bartlett farewell. Col. Henry Todd, jr., is at present in charge of the coast defenses of Portland.

Colonel Blake returned from North Carolina to Fort Williams this week, to pack and leave for Providence, R.I., where he will be instructor of the Rhode Island Reserves. Mrs. Blake and the Misses Blake will not return to Fort Williams, but will join Colonel Blake in Providence, the first of the year. Col. G. W. Gatchell, recently instructor of the Rhode Island Militia, goes to Fort Williams to command the coast defense of Portland. Mrs. Gatchell and the Misses Gatchell arrived at Williams on Christmas Eve to be with Mrs. Gatchell's sister, Mrs. H. S. Miller. Colonel Gatchell will join his family in a few days. Capt. and Mrs. W. W. K. Hamilton arrived at Fort Williams Dec. 16. Captain Hamilton, recently on the General Staff in Washington, has been assigned to the 49th Company, which has for some time past been under command of Lieut. Donald Armstrong.

Mr. John Edwards, of Bowdoin College, is spending the Christmas holidays with his brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Edwards. Mrs. Persons, wife of Captain Persons, M.C., gave a delightful tea for the garrison Dec. 18. Capt. and Mrs. Garcia and Miss Tuckey, of Preble, were week-end guests of Mrs. L. E. Bennett. Miss Sallie Kimball, of Portland, had a large tea Dec. 18; among the guests were Mrs. Allan Edwards and Mrs. Avery French, of Fort McKinley. A bowling team from Portland visited the post on Friday evening and played a match game with our team, selected from the different organizations on the post. The contest resulted in a tie score. Mrs. Kenneth Blood, of Fort Preble, met with a painful accident last week by falling and dislocating her elbow.

The bowlers on Monday evening adjourned to the club, where they were guests of the bachelors at an informal party. Present: Col. and Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Williford, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Captain Jewell, Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer, Lieut. and Mrs. French, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong, Captain Kramer, Lieutenants Rutherford and Seybt. Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell and daughter, accompanied by Mrs. Jewell's mother, Mrs. Mosby, arrived at Fort McKinley on Christmas Eve. Mr. and Mrs. Wintersmith, of Chicago, are holiday guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards. The post school closed for the holidays on Christmas Eve, the teacher, Miss Bebbler, spending the ten days in Portland.

Major Lucian B. Moody, of Watertown Arsenal, arrived Dec. 24 to spend the week-end with his family. Col. and

Annual Sale at McCutcheon's



Until within a few weeks ago we felt that we could not possibly hold an Annual January Sale this year. It seemed as though the war would make this impossible.

Happily our well-established reputation in foreign markets, supplemented by prompt and decisive action on our part, brought results which are most gratifying.

This Annual Sale now promises to be quite as important as any we have ever held.

First, we have been able to secure, in addition to full lines of our regular goods, two very important lots of Irish Table Linens of the very highest standard of quality at such price concessions as enable us to offer these at an average discount of

25 per cent. from our regular prices.

In these lots there is a very wide collection of patterns in Cloths of all sizes with Napkins to match, and our guarantee—"Satisfaction or your money back"—goes with every piece.

In addition we have also made important price reductions on several other attractive lines made up of patterns and lots to be discontinued, etc., and as a further attraction we offer a ten per cent. reduction on everything else in our regular Housekeeping Linen Departments.

This special 10 per cent. reduction will also apply to our Lingerie, Hosiery, and Children's Wear stocks.

This means that everything in our stock of Housekeeping goods, including our most exclusive patterns and qualities, is offered at from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent. reduction during January.

Illustrated Booklet free on request.

Fifth Ave., 34th and 33d Sts., New York

Mrs. William C. Brown are guests of their daughter, Mrs. Turner, wife of Lieutenant Turner, of Fort Preble. Lieutenant Rutherford is spending a short Christmas leave in New York. Mrs. F. E. Williford and daughter, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Reeder during December, left for Fort Monroe Dec. 26.

At Fort Williams on Christmas Eve, the great event was the Christmas tree in the gymnasium. Every boy and girl on the post was remembered by Santa Claus, who was there in person. The committee in charge of the arrangements was composed of Chaplain Smith, Mrs. Harry Wilbur, Mrs. Pierce and Mrs. H. L. Butler. The gymnasium was beautifully decorated for the occasion and the 2d Coast Artillery Corps furnished excellent music.

At Fort McKinley on Christmas morning, Capt. and Mrs. L. E. Bennett opened their delightful doors to the district, by giving an eggnog party. The house was wonderfully decorated with greens and electric lights. Mrs. Garcia served eggnog, and Mrs. Reeder tea, Miss Bevans and Mrs. Edwards assisting. Dancing was enjoyed by the callers, who were Major and Mrs. Bevans, Major and Mrs. Moody, Col. and Mrs. Todd, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Mrs. F. E. Williford, Mrs. Robb, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Wintersmith, Mr. Edwards, Messrs. Bevans, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong, Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer, Captain Kramer, Lieutenant Seybt, Capt. and Mrs. Garcia and Miss Tuckey, Dr. and Mrs. Peavey.

Lieut. and Mrs. Kenneth Blood, of Fort Preble, are spending Christmas with their parents in Concord, Mass. Capt. and Mrs. Behr entertained a number of friends at dinner on Christmas evening. Dr. and Mrs. Peavey have returned to Fort Williams after a short stay at Fort Constitution. Capt. and Mrs. L. E. Bennett entertained with a four o'clock Christmas dinner for Major and Mrs. Bevans, Miss Bevans, Capt. and Mrs. Garcia, Miss Tuckey, Captain Kramer and Lieutenant Seybt. Captain Morse is spending a ten days' Christmas leave with his family in Boston.

News has been received here from England announcing the death of the mother of Mrs. H. L. Morse. Mrs. Morse sailed for England ten days ago to be with her mother, but unfortunately did not reach her destination in time.

Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer and Mrs. Robb were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Strong for Christmas dinner. Lieut. and Mrs. French dined with Mrs. French's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Weyer, of Portland, on Christmas Day.

The Fort McKinley Sunday school combined their Sunday service with a Christmas entertainment on Sunday morning. Gifts were distributed and carols sung by the children. Those in charge were Mrs. Lucian B. Moody, Mrs. Russell P. Reeder, Mrs. Alden G. Strong, Sergeant Vane and Mr. Smith. Messrs. Stuart and James Bevans attended the different fraternity dances given by the young people in Portland, during the holidays. Lieut. Francis T. Armstrong, of Fort Levett, was one of the family gathering on Christmas Day at the home of his brother, Lieut. Donald Armstrong.

COAST DEFENSES OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., Dec. 22, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Terrell are in Union Springs, N.Y., for the holidays. Lieut. and Mrs. George Ruhlen, jr., and son, George 3d, are visiting Col. and Mrs. George Ruhlen at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C. Mrs. Forest Williford and daughter are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Reeder at Fort Williams. Lieutenant Williford and his father will meet Mrs. Williford and proceed to Fort Monroe after a few days in Washington. Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Barnes entertained the Post Card Club last week. The winners were Mrs. Jones, Captains Steger and Patterson and Lieutenant Wood.

Lieut. Charles M. Wood has been a sufferer for some weeks, owing to an injury to his knees in a football game at Fort Adams. He is now at the Walter Reed Hospital. Billy Stopford, the eleven-year-old son of Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Stopford, is convalescing from an operation for appendicitis, performed by Major Usher, of Fort Terry, and Captain Jones, M.C. Miss Biddle, sister of Mrs. J. D. Barrette, was seriously injured on Thursday, when she tripped on the railroad

track in New London on her way to the boat. She struck her head and was in a critical condition for the first few days. She is now slowly improving. The day before Miss Biddle was hostess to the Ladies' Bridge Club, awarding prizes to Mesdames Steger, Patterson and McKie.

Capt. and Mrs. E. L. Glasgow entertained at a dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Patterson and Capt. and Mrs. G. I. Jones. Capt. and Mrs. J. O. Steger gave a dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Stopford, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. Patterson and Capt. and Mrs. Glen I. Jones. Lieut. and Mrs. Booth have gone to Fort Rosecrans after a visit with Mrs. Pratt and Lieutenant Montgomery. Mrs. C. S. Seaman and small daughter, Cherie, have gone to join Captain Seaman at Fort Monroe.

Last evening the Post Auction Club was entertained by Capt. and Mrs. J. O. Steger. The table prizes went to Miss Barrette, Captains Stopford, Barnes and McKie. Capt. and Mrs. Barnes have gone on leave to New York, where they will meet their son, Cooper, cadet at West Point, for Christmas. On their return they will go to Fort Warren for station. Captain Barnes to be adjutant of the coast defenses of Boston. Lieut. L. B. Weeks has joined and is at the bachelor apartments.

Capt. and Mrs. P. H. Worcester, of Fort Terry, are spending the holidays in New York. Lieut. and Mrs. Gorham are on leave as are Lieut. and Mrs. Lee. Lieut. and Mrs. R. B. Lyon are at Mrs. Lyon's home in Connecticut, from whence they will go to the school at Fort Monroe. Lieutenant Halbert is on leave, and Mrs. and Miss Walsh have gone home for Christmas.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 27, 1914.

On Christmas morning, before reveille, Santa Claus visited and inspected the stockings of the men in the barracks, and at noon presided over the sumptuous dinners in the company dining rooms. More than one soldier, as he looked over the table laden with roast turkey, oysters, pies, cake, everything good to eat, thought with sadness of a comrade, a friend, perhaps a brother, across the seas, whose dinner would consist of hard tack, eaten in the trenches, with bullets whizzing overhead.

Lieut. Cleveland H. Bandholtz was host for a most delightful house dance on Wednesday evening. The "Castle" looked very Christmassy with its wealth of holly and crimson berries. At midnight a delicious supper was served. A number of this season's debutantes came out from the city. Lieut. Laurance N. McNair, U.S.N., and Lieut. Henry C. McLean, 29th Inf., of Fort Niagara, were among the guests. Lieut. L. T. Byrne, who is a Buffalo man, gave a delightful dinner for a number of his friends before the dance.

Mrs. S. S. Paine entertained a card club of Buffalo friends on Saturday. A delicious eggnog, Christmas fruit cake and other good things were enjoyed. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank H. Moody were guests of Mr. George Houle, Mrs. Moody's father, at the Christmas dinner-dance at the Country Club Wednesday. Miss Marjorie Metcalfe, who has recently come to Fort Porter, has made a number of friends among the debutantes and has had a beautiful time at their balls during the holiday season.

Col. and Mrs. Charles M. Truitt are in the city. Mrs. Truitt will remain here with relatives part of the ten weeks Colonel Truitt is detailed at Fort Leavenworth. Major and Mrs. Munroe McFarland and their dear little girls were in the post yesterday; they will be in Buffalo for a week before returning to Washington. George Grimes Fleming, son of Major Robert J. Fleming, 10th Cav., is at the Hotel Lenox with his grandparents, Gen. and Mrs. Grimes.

Capt. Malcolm P. Andrus, of the Coast Artillery, his wife and young daughter are spending a few days with his mother and sister, Mrs. William Otto, in the city. Captain Andrus is en route to Honolulu. The only social affair for this week is a large card party to be given Monday evening by Capt. and Mrs. William Neely for their cousin from Washington, Miss Sanderson. Capt. and Mrs. Neely and their guest attended the hop at Fort Niagara Saturday evening. Another



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party of recent date was a dinner given by Lieut. Cleveland H. Bandholtz. Lieut. Walter Robb, who was formerly stationed here, and Miss Ruth Larkin, to whom he is engaged, were among Lieutenant Bandholtz's guests.

Lieut. L. T. Byrne invited a number of the debutantes and younger set for a game of auction last week, but soon cards were discarded and dancing was enjoyed for an hour or so. Major and Mrs. Bandholtz and Lieutenant Bandholtz will be guests of Mrs. John Miller Horton for the charity ball. Miss Mitchell will be one of Miss Wheeler's dinner party at the Buffalo Club and her box party at the ball. Capt. Charles H. Paine has been invited by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baird to be in their box for the charity ball.

There is much sympathy in the garrison for Mrs. Conley, mother of Mrs. Metcalfe, who had a serious fall last week. She will be confined to her room for some weeks.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 22, 1914.

Comdr. and Mrs. W. G. Briggs had dinner on the Richmond Friday for Surg. and Mrs. H. O. Shiffert, Surg. and Mrs. William H. Halsey and Capt. and Mrs. Scales. Christmas evening, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Lukens Cooper, Stockley Garden, their daughter, Shirley, will be married to Lieut. Kenna Granville Eastman, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Ethan Allen; Miss Marjorie Cooper, the bride's sister, will be maid of honor, and Mr. Robert Eastman, of Harrisonburg, Va., will be his brother's best man; Rev. M. B. Marshall, of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Ghent, will perform the ceremony.

Lieut. Carey R. Wilson, U.S.A., had dinner at the club preceding the hop, for Misses Louie and Frances Wilson, Julia Downer, Mr. Charles Nelms, of Newport News, and Judge Allen Hancel. Paymr. Richard C. Reed had tea on the Tallahassee Sunday for Mr. and Mrs. John Dillon, and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Foster. Mrs. Robert Johnston, guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Joseph Taussig, Washington, has returned to Norfolk, accompanied by Mrs. Taussig and little daughter, who will remain for the holidays.

Mrs. Milligan and Miss Mollie Milligan, of Annapolis, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Tench Tilghman, Boissevain avenue, for the Christmas. Mr. and Mrs. O. Emerson Smith, of Woodstock, Va., are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine, Court street, Portsmouth. Ensign and Mrs. E. C. Metz are guests at Mrs. Webb's, North street, Portsmouth. Ensign Latimore has returned to the Vermont from ten days' leave to act as best man at the wedding of Ensign Allen W. Ashbrooke and Miss Susan Bennet.

Mr. T. Ralph Jones had dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. George Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. Halsey and Miss Louise Hunter. Mr. and Mrs. Fergus Reid, accompanied by their daughter, Miss Helen Reid, and Master Fergus Reid, jr., will return to Norfolk for the holidays and open their home, Beechwood place, Ghent. Mr. and Mrs. Reid have been spending the winter in New York, while Miss Reid and Master Reid have been off at school. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wilson, of Plainfield, N.J., have arrived to spend Christmas with their children, Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Leonard R. Sargent. Ensign Ligon B. Ard has returned from a two weeks' visit to his home in Alabama.

Lieut. and Mrs. Monroe H. Kelly, stationed at the New York Yard, will spend the holidays with Mrs. Kelly's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lamb, Fairfax avenue. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Ross arrived from New York yesterday to spend the Christmas with Mrs. Ross's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Simmons, Raleigh avenue. Lieut. Robert M. Perkins, stationed at Fort Moultrie, S.C., will be the guest of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Perkins, for the holidays, at their home, York street. Ensign and Mrs. George B. Wilson, guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. S. Douglas, Pensacola, Fla., will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Stokes, at their home, Olney Road. Major and Mrs. J. P. Jervey will spend the holidays with their mother, Mrs. Henry Jervey, Powhatan county, Va.

Surg. and Mrs. Halsey will spend the holidays with relatives in Wisconsin. Lieutenant de Neale is in Portsmouth for a few days before leaving for Bremerton, Wash., to join his ship, the Oregon. He will be joined later by Mrs. de Neale. Capt. Harry Lav, Ensigns Macfarlane and Osborne and Pay-

master Barbour, of the Vermont, returned from a duck hunt to Back Bay, having shot over a hundred ducks. Comdr. and Mrs. W. G. Briggs had dinner on the Richmond Wednesday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. George H. Laird, Ensign and Mrs. J. C. Jones, Misses Rebecca Kennedy, of Charleston, W. Va., and Rosalie Martin, Surg. C. E. Riggs and Ensign H. E. Keisker. Afterward the party enjoyed a delightful dance. Miss Rebecca Kennedy, of Charleston, W. Va., just returned from a visit to the Samoan Islands, is the guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. George H. Laird, St. Helena; later she will be the guest of the Misses Cooke, Freemason street. Paymr. and Mrs. Ellsworth H. Van Patten have taken an apartment in the Rudwell, Portsmouth. Ensign and Mrs. Tisdale have taken an apartment in the Macon, North street, Portsmouth. Ensign L. W. Comstock had dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Ensign and Mrs. Frank E. P. Uberroth and Miss Mary Wilson. Ensign and Mrs. P. K. Robottom left Sunday to spend the holidays with relatives in Washington, D.C. Miss Bessie Kelly, guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Monroe H. Kelly, in New York, has returned to her home in Norfolk.

Lieut. and Mrs. Paul A. Capron are spending the holidays with their uncle, Col. W. Vinson, at Fort Myer, Va. Civil Engr. and Mrs. L. M. Cox had dinner Tuesday for their guest, Miss Belle Martin, of Owenton, Ky.; covers were laid for Capt. and Mrs. L. R. de Steiguer, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Horatio Gillmor, Paymr. and Mrs. Ray Spear, Miss Martin and Civil Engr. Carl A. Bostrom. Ensign and Mrs. Worrell R. Carter and children, from New York, will be the guests of their father, Mr. Thomas Willcox, Freemason street, for the holidays. Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus has returned to her home in Washington, after being the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sharp.

Ensign E. D. Peck had dinner on the Louisiana Tuesday for Ensign and Mrs. L. J. Hill, Ensign and Mrs. Carey Jones, Misses Elizabeth Green, of Charleston, W. Va., Anne Grover, Lucy Carver, Carrie Cleaton, Ensigns Thomas Shock, Louis Nash and Killmaster. Surg. and Mrs. Carey Langhorne are spending some time at the Monticello Hotel, Norfolk. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Rufus Johnston and little daughter are guests at Mrs. W. L. Murray's, Boissevain avenue. Mr. Sidney T. Manning, guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick, Fort Norfolk, has returned to his home in Baltimore. Miss Olivia Hayden, of Providence, R.I., is the guest of Miss Marjorie Eldridge, Colonial avenue.

Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas Withers, jr., have returned from their wedding trip and are in the Ormond apartment. Mrs. William F. Halsey and little daughter have returned to their apartment in the Holland, from New York. Lieut. Prentiss P. Bassett, of the Delaware, left last week for Washington, New York and Philadelphia, to spend the holidays with Mrs. Bassett and little daughter.

Lieut. and Mrs. Augustus Norton and little son, of Fort Monroe, are spending the Christmas with Mrs. Norton's parents, Dr. and Mrs. John Reed, at their home Westover avenue; they will leave Jan. 1 for Fort Adams, where Lieutenant Norton has been ordered for duty. Mr. Spotswood Quinby is the guest of his sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Willmot V. Castle, Rochester, N.Y., for the holidays.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Dec. 19, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan, U.S.M.C., entertained at dinner before the dance this evening for Comdr. and Mrs. De Witt Blamer, Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw and Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Hirshinger. Pay Insp. and Mrs. Timothy O'Leary gave a dinner Wednesday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry N. Jensen, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Greer A. Duncan, Lieut. and Mrs. John E. Pond and Lieut. and Mrs. A. K. Atkins. Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Stiles entertained at dinner Saturday at their new home at 648 Second street for Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Irvine, U.S.N., and Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison, U.S.R.C.S. Miss Madeline Treat, of San Francisco, has arrived to spend the holidays with Lieut. and Mrs. J. E. Pond. Miss Treat was a bridesmaid at the Pond wedding in San Francisco, about three years ago. In order that the Navy people might meet their guest Lieut. and Mrs. Pond held an informal "at home" Sunday afternoon for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Doye, Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer, Comdr. and Mrs. Brady, Lieut. and Mrs. Blackburn, Civil Engr. L. E. Gregory, Asst. Civil Engr. and Mrs. G. A. Duncan, Asst. Paymr. and Mrs. E. D. Stanley, Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison, U.S.R.C.S., Ensign and Mrs. J. L. Nielson, Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy, Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Irvine and Mrs. Harriet Brown.

Lieut. M. A. Shearer, U.S.M.C., from duty at San Diego, Cal., reported at the yard Tuesday for duty on the prison ship. Mrs. Shearer accompanied him and they are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle had dinner Tuesday complimentary to Dr. and Mrs. H. F. Hull and Lieut. and Mrs. A. A. Garcelon. Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Brady gave a dancing party Saturday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Jensen, Lieut. and Mrs. Almy, Lieut. and Mrs. Atkins, Lieut. and Mrs. Pond, Miss Treat, of San Francisco, Lieut. and Mrs. Irvine, Lieut. and Mrs. Stiles, Mrs. Harriet Brown, Mrs. F. M. Perkins, Ensigns Lee and Refo. Lieut. and Mrs. H. Waddington spent the week-end with relatives in Seattle. Lieut. and Mrs. Stiles gave a dancing party after the bowling last week for Comdr. and Mrs. Brady, Lieut. and Mrs. Waddington, Lieut. and Mrs. Irvine, Lieut. and Mrs. Almy, Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Perkins. Comdr. T. J. Senn, who brought the cruiser Chattanooga in from Mexican waters last Thursday, was the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Brady at dinner the same evening. Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth had dinner Friday for Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. N. Jensen and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. B. Larimer.

Dr. and Mrs. H. F. Hull had dinner Sunday for Dr. E. J. Taggart, of Bremerton, and Dr. O. J. Mink, of the yard. Mrs. L. H. Lacy will arrive from Newport, R.I., next Tuesday to join her husband, Lieutenant Lacy, who is on duty at the yard. Comdr. T. J. Senn, who arrived Thursday in command of the cruiser Chattanooga from several months' duty in Mexican waters, goes East to-day to spend three weeks' leave with his family in Washington, D.C. Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Hirshinger entertained at a grand Saturday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy, Lieut. and Mrs. M. A. Shearer, Mrs. F. M. Perkins, Paymr. R. B. Lupton and Lieutenant Rorex.

Lieut. A. G. Alexander, in New York several weeks on leave, has returned and reported for duty on board the Albany. Mrs. Alexander and little daughter accompanied him here and are now stopping at the Hotel Sorrento, in Seattle. They have taken a cottage on the corner of Fourth and Veneta, in Bremerton. They were guests of Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Backus over Wednesday night and called on a number of old friends.

Dr. Harry Johnson entertained at cards on Thursday evening for several of his officer friends, the ladies coming in for dancing and other amusements. Present: Dr. W. S. Hoen, Lieut. H. A. Waddington, Lieut. E. D. Almy, Paymr. R. B. Lupton, Ensign Moore, Lieut. G. A. Alexander, Mrs. Hoen, Mrs. Waddington, Mrs. Almy, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Harriet Brown, Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. Johnson. Mrs. Harry Johnson entertained at tea and sewing Monday for Mesdames Jensen, Bradshaw, Almy, Hoen, Backus, Perkins, Smith, Waddington, Nielsen and Brown. Paymaster Helm and Mrs. Helm have taken a cottage on Eighth street, Bremerton. The bowlers last Wednesday night were Capt. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Brady, Miss Madeline Treat, Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Irvine, Mrs. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Hirshinger and Lieut. and Mrs. Stiles.

Comdr. and Mrs. H. N. Jensen had dinner Thursday for Mesdames Perkins, Smith and Brown. After dinner the evening was spent at the moving picture show in Bremerton. Mrs. Greer A. Duncan was hostess to the Ladies' Sewing Club Wednesday. Present: Mesdames Wentworth, Nielson, Jensen, Larimer, O'Leary, Stanley, Blackburn, Atkins and Miss Treat, of San Francisco. Enjoying the skating at the Coliseum in Bremerton Thursday evening were Commander Kittelle, Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Blackburn, Lieut. and Mrs. Nielson, Lieut. and Mrs. Waddington, Mrs. Perkins and Mr. Brooks.

Comdr. S. E. W. Kittelle had dinner on board the Albany Friday to honor Comdr. and Mrs. De Witt Blamer. Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer had dinner Saturday for Paymr. and Mrs. Irvine, Madeline Treat, Pay Insp. and Mrs. O'Leary and Lieut. and Mrs. Fegan. Miss Eleanor O'Leary, who is attending Annie Wright Seminary in Tacoma, returned home to spend the holidays with her parents, Pay Insp. and Mrs. O'Leary.



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The cruiser Chattanooga, on duty in Mexican waters for several months, arrived here Thursday to spend the holidays. Comdr. T. J. Senn is in command. The ship stopped at San Diego and San Francisco on the way up. The officers who came in on the Chattanooga were Comdr. T. J. Senn, commanding; Lieut. E. H. Campbell, executive; Lieut. W. C. Barker, engineer officer; Lieut. J. F. Connor, navigator; Ensign O. C. Green, G. B. Vroom, A. L. Zenor and C. K. Martin, Paymr. E. G. Morsell, Btan. E. Wroughton, Mach. F. S. Nelson and Pay Clerk S. P. Vaughn. After minor repairs the Chattanooga will leave Jan. 15 for Mexican waters.

Owing to the crowded condition of the battleship Oregon, with her full complement of 650 men, the Navy Department has wired Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Reserve Fleet, that the complement will be cut to 300.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 23, 1914.

A pretty dinner was given by Paymr. and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks before the monthly dance. Those present included Paymr. and Mrs. Cecil S. Baker, Paymr. John R. Hornberger, of the Maryland, and Mrs. Hornberger, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Alexander N. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Godley, of Vallejo, Mrs. Howson W. Cole and Capt. Berton W. Sibley. On the same evening Miss Ruth Hascal gave a dinner at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Mary Turner, in honor of Miss Dorothy Bennett and for Misses Marion Brooks, Janet Crose, Priscilla Elliott, Charlotte Hoyt, P. A. Paymr. Spencer S. Dickinson, Captain Pridesau, Lieut. Gratian C. Diehman, Ensigns F. T. Thomas, W. E. Baughman and R. T. Young. Hostess and guests later attended the hop.

Lieut. and Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield had dinner that evening for P. A. Surg. and Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Charles C. Soule, Miss Johnson, of Los Angeles, and Lieutenant Douglass. Miss Johnson has been here for some time as Mrs. Mayfield's house guest. Aboard the Maryland a dinner was given in the junior mess, with Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Philip G. Lauman, Lieut. and Mrs. Schuyler F. Heim and Miss Gatch, of Berke-

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ley, as guests. Mrs. Robert B. Hilliard's card party on Wednesday was enjoyed by many devotees of bridge, prizes being won by Mesdames Bennett, Keiran, Ellicott and McKay. Others present were Mesdames Andrews, Brooks, Cook, Manning, Wieman, Reed, Karns, Jones, Van Keuren, Howard and Baker.

Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. R. B. Hilliard, Mrs. Drum, Capt. Charles M. Tozer and Lieut. Francis J. Cleary were dinner guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Pope Wednesday. Civil Engr. P. J. Bean arrived Dec. 18, coming to the hospital for treatment, after a tour of duty at Pearl Harbor. P. A. Surg. H. W. B. Turner, of the Albany, has arrived on a visit to his mother, Mrs. Mary Turner.

Christmas berries were used in decorating the table for the dinner given last week by Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns for Col. and Mrs. Joyce, of the Benicia Arsenal, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Alexander N. Mitchell, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. E. B. Hilliard, Lieut. and Mrs. Harold Jones and Capt. and Mrs. William P. Upshur. The Upshurs are located at the Collins. On Monday Mrs. John R. Hornberger gave a small card party in honor of Mrs. Philip Andrews.

Three companies of marines, the 31st, 32d and 34th, will arrive here from San Diego Thursday, two companies to remain at the Barracks until Feb. 15, while the third will go to the Panama-Pacific Exposition grounds next month, there to be joined later by the other companies. The men comprise a large number of those sent to Mexico last April and the officers in command and attached to the companies are as follows: 31st, Capt. James Huey, Lieut. G. M. Remo, 2d Lieut. Miles Thatcher; 32d, Capt. J. K. Tracy, Lieut. L. W. Hoyt, 2d Lieut. H. K. Pickett; 34th, Capt. C. F. Williams, Lieut. T. D. Barber, 2d Lieut. D. M. Gardner.

Gen. and Mrs. W. P. Biddle, of Washington, are spending a few weeks at Del Monte. Mrs. Randolph P. Scudder, formerly of this yard, plans to spend the winter with friends in Warrington, Va. Lieutenant Scudder is now attached to the Atlantic Fleet. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason have dinner to-night in honor of Miss Dorothy Bennett and Miss Janet Crooke, the latter coming up from Berkeley to remain over night with Mrs. Franklin D. Karns. Other guests are Misses Ruth Hascall, Priscilla Ellicott, Marion Brooks, Ensign S. P. Thomas, Ensign O'Brien, P. A. Paymaster Dickinson, Asst. Paymaster Moorman and Ensign D. B. Berry.

The naval auxiliary Buffalo is to sail from here not later than Jan. 12, to coal in San Francisco and sail for the East on Jan. 15. The first shipment of material for the twelve coal barges to be built here will be received in about ten days. It is expected that the keels can be laid in March and that the entire job can be completed in ninety days. Mare Island made a record for quick time and economical work on the two barges of this type built a few months ago.

The collier Mars, heavily loaded with coal for the naval station at Guam, sailed for that port yesterday. The Mars arrived here from the East coast early in January and has since had some minor repairs made. The Hector, ordered out from the East coast at the same time as the Mars, has delivered her cargo, including a fully equipped submarine and a quantity of structural steel, at Pearl Harbor, and is now en route to Mare Island.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 22, 1914.

Once more has the camp of the 1st Aero Corps, U.S. Army, stationed on North Island, been overcast by sorrow in the untimely death of one of the officers attached to it. This time the victim was Lieut. Frederick J. Gerstner, who, with Capt. L. R. Muller, started out from North Island yesterday morning in an aeroplane, bound for Los Angeles, participating in the competition for the Mackey Trophy. Captain Muller was pilot and Lieutenant Gerstner was observer on board the machine. They were the last of the half-dozen teams to leave the island, starting at 8:30. Adverse wind conditions were encountered, and the machine finally rose to a height of 5,000 feet, but the wind was no better and Captain Muller decided to descend. Just what caused the drop into the ocean, at a point about half a mile off the shore, near Oceanside, has not been announced, but the two men were precipitated into the water, clear of the aeroplane, when it struck the surface, after a volplane from the heights which it had reached. They then swam to the wreckage, but it appearing that it would not long sustain both, Lieutenant Gerstner stated that he would swim ashore and get help. He had gone only about half the distance when he was seen to throw up his hands and go down. Lieut. Thomas De Witt Milling, pilot, and Lieut. William L. Patterson, observer, who had been compelled to land with their machine, experiencing a spill in making their landing, were witnesses of the fall of their companion out in the sea and secured assistance as soon as possible. A rowboat was secured and Captain Muller was rescued from his perilous place on the wreckage in a state of collapse and brought ashore, where he was given first aid at a grading camp and was later taken by automobile to Oceanside, whence he was brought to this city by Capt. Benjamin D. Foullos, Lieutenant Patterson and O. A. Brindley, instructor at North Island. They were met by Capt. Arthur S. Cowan and Surgeon Schurmeier and taken to a hospital, where Captain Muller is reported as making a good recovery from the shock which he sustained. Late in the afternoon the body of Lieutenant Gerstner was found as it came ashore and every effort was made to revive him, a pulmotor being rushed to the scene, but it was found he was beyond aid. His remains were then brought to San Diego.

Aside from the mishaps noted above, Lieutenant Taliaferro, pilot, with Captain Foullos, observer, had to make a descent shortly after starting by reason of the breaking of a piston rod. They abandoned their machine and took one which was

used by Instructor Brindley in coming to their relief. Farther on Lieutenant Taliaferro had a piece of glass enter one of his eyes through the breaking of his goggles. Owing to the strong wind they descended near Oceanside. Lieut. Joseph Carberry, pilot, and Lieut. Arthur Christie, observer, experienced engine trouble before being compelled by the wind to land near Oceanside. The machines with Lieut. T. F. Dodd, pilot, and Lieut. S. W. Fitzgerald, observer, and with Lieut. Joseph Morrow, pilot, and Lieut. Ralph C. Holliday, observer, completed the flight to Los Angeles after some exciting experiences in mid-air.

Captain Cowan left this morning for Los Angeles, stating that the original plan would be carried out as far as possible. A detachment of marines were to leave for the North this morning, and the two machines which reached Los Angeles and were to return were expected to locate them on the march.

At the U. S. Grant Hotel Jan. 4 there is to be a subscription ball for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society, and 8,000 invitations have been sent out. Mrs. Alexander Sharp, wife of Lieutenant Sharp, U.S.N., is chairman, assisted by Comdr. and Mrs. Cleland Davis, Rear Admiral and Mrs. T. B. Howard, Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton, Comdr. and Mrs. Guy Brown, Capt. and Mrs. A. A. Ackerman, Comdr. and Mrs. Marcus Miller, Capt. and Mrs. M. E. Reed, Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Cushman, Paymr. William A. Merritt, Major and Mrs. William N. McKelvy, Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman, Lieut. and Mrs. Martin K. Metcalf, Surg. and Mrs. Chester M. George, Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Willis, Lieut. and Mrs. T. C. Kidd, Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph M. Griswold, Ensign and Mrs. Daniel J. Callaghan, Ensign and Mrs. C. M. Hall, as well as a number of civilians.

Comdr. Cleland Davis, U.S.N., has been appointed by Secretary Daniels to represent the Navy Department in all formal functions in connection with the Panama-California Exposition, which opens here on New Year's Day.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Dec. 29. Later changes noted elsewhere.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.

(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). (Fleet flagship and flagship of Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

First Division.

Rear Admiral H. T. Mayo, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Mayo.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William L. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert W. Grant. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1914). Capt. James H. Glenn. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Boush.) Capt. Albert Gleaves. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail there.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

Third Division.

Capt. De Witt Coffman, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Captain Coffman.) Capt. Volney O. Chase. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Robert E. Coontz. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. George W. Logan. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Clarence S. Williams. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Walter McLean, Commander. The flag of Rear Admiral McLean is temporarily flying from the Rhode Island.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Ivan C. Wettengel. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George F. Cooper. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Cruiser Squadron.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Comdr. Edward L. Beach. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Blakely. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Milton E. Reed. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmstead. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At Beirut, Asia Minor. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PETREL, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Duncan M. Wood. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 3(a), 2(b). Comdr. Luke McNamee. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. At Alexandria, Egypt. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Moody. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DIXIE, tender, 12(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman. At the navy yard Brooklyn, N.Y.

HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Henry D. Cooke. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At the navy yard Brooklyn, N.Y.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

BURROWS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.

FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Trophy ship, gunnery, 1914.) Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BEALE (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Halsey. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At Whitestone Landing, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dortch. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw, Commander.

CUMMINGS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1914.) Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

McDOUGAL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer. At the navy yard Brooklyn, N.Y.

BALCH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Reserve Torpedo Flotilla.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER (tender), 2(b). Lieut. Paul E. Dampman. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

First Division.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PERSTON (destroyer). Lieut. David H. Stuart. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

REID (destroyer). Ensign Charles A. Pownall. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. William C. Wickham. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

McDONOUGH (destroyer). Ensign George M. Cook. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WORDEN (destroyer). Ensign Joseph M. B. Smith. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

Second Division.

Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr., Commander.

TERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign William D. Kilduff. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Harry B. Hird. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Louis F. Thibault. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Submarine Flotilla.

Comdr. Yates Stirling, Commander.

PRAIRIE (transport), 12(b). (Flagship of Submarine Flotilla commander.) Lieut. Macgillivray Milne. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

POTOMAC (tender). Btsn. Lewis H. Cutting. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

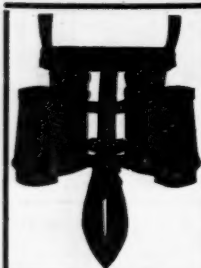
C-1 (submarine). Ensign Deupree J. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-2 (submarine). Ensign Lewis Hancock. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-4 (submarine). Ensign George L. Dickson. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-5 (submarine). Ensign Percy T. Wright. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.



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Second Division.

Lieut. Thomas Withers, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except E-2, to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
D-1 (submarine). Ensign Augustine H. Gray. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Maurice R. Pierce. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Rush S. Fay. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Thomas Withers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
E-2 (submarine). Ensign Edwin J. Gillingham. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Ralph C. Needham, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Comdr. Orton P. Jackson. Sailed Dec. 26 from Key West, Fla., for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
G-1 (submarine). Ensign Joseph M. Deem. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Radford Moses. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Holbrook Gibson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Douglas W. Fuller. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Reynolds. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Bttn. Harry N. Huxford. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ONTARIO (tender). Chief Bttn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bttn. Robert Rohange. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bttn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
SONOMA (tender). Chief Bttn. Karl Rundquist. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Urban T. Holmes. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. John H. Newton. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Lieut. Robert W. Kessler. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in reserve.
ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Edwin A. Wolleson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary.
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Charles H. Bullock. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.
KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Darrell P. Wickersham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.
MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Edwin A. Wolleson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Missouri is in ordinary.
OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Alfred W. Hinds. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Stanton L. H. Hazard. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except New Orleans, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. Sailed Dec. 26 from Mazatlan, Mexico, for San Diego, Cal.
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. On the West coast of Mexico.
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. Sailed Dec. 28 from San Pedro, Cal., for San Francisco, Cal.
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. Philip Andrews. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Noble E. Erwin. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. On the West coast of Mexico.
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. Josiah H. McKean. At San Diego, Cal.
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. On the West coast of Mexico.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. On the West Coast of Mexico.

Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Alexander Sharp. At San Diego, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. At San Diego, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Vance D. Chapline. At San Diego, Cal.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Robert G. Coman. At San Diego, Cal.

Reserve Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Herbert A. Jones, Commander.

HULL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. At San Diego, Cal.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Ensign Merritt Hodson. At San Diego, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At San Diego, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Claude S. Gillette. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-4 (submarine). Lieut. Alfred L. Ede. At Honolulu, H.T.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. Kenneth Heron. At San Francisco, Cal.
H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At San Francisco, Cal.
H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Howard H. J. Benson. At San Francisco, Cal.
H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William F. Newton. At San Francisco, Cal.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan, Commander.

K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis T. Chew. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At San Diego, Cal.
K-8 (submarine). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At San Diego, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Doyle.) Lieut. John S. McCain. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
CHARLESTON, cruiser first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
MILWAKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Lieut. Comdr. Zeno E. Briggs. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Shanghai, China.
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewel. At Manila, P.I.
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Manila, P.I.

Second Division.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Robert A. Dawes. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William C. Cole. At Shanghai, China.
MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
PALOS, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Frank Rorschach. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Harry E. Shoemaker. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Paul H. Rice. At Shanghai, China.
VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. John M. Poole. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Canton, China.
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Henry H. Hough. At Hong Kong, China.

Fourth Division.

MOHICAN (tender), 4(b). At Manila, P.I.
MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. James M. Doyle. At Olongapo, P.I.
PISCATAQUA (gunboat). Ensign Hugo W. Koehler. At Olongapo, P.I.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. John C. Hilliard. At Manila, P.I.

First Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Manila, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Haxton. At Manila, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Manila, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. At Manila, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign Thomas Baxter, Commander.

MONADNOCK (tender), 6(a), 5(b). At Manila, P.I.
A-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.
A-4 (submarine). Ensign Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign Sherwood Picking. At Manila, P.I.
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.
B-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.
B-3 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keen, master. At Olongapo, P.I.
AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg. At Cavite, P.I.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bttn. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSLS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Bttn. John J. Holden. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.
ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.
BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Lieut. Butler Y. Rhodes. At Boston, Mass. Address there.
BRITUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. Sailed Dec. 26 from Key West, Fla., for Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.
BUFFALO (transport), 6(a), 4(b). Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Sauter. Sailed Dec. 19 from Hampton Roads, Va., for San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr.

WHERE TO GET RELIABLE WAR NEWS

The Army and Navy Journal is the ONLY paper in the United States whose reports of the European war are strictly professional, stripped of all sensational, unconfirmed rumors and other misleading matter, thus enabling its readers to follow intelligently the progress of events from week to week.

In the earlier days of this paper, at the time of the Franco-Prussian war, the Boston Transcript was moved to say:

We have in the United States an ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL worthy the name. During the war which the Confederacy waged against the United States nobody could doubt either its ability or its loyalty. The editors, avoiding all partisanship, still seemed to have the military instincts and the military intelligence which enabled them to discriminate between the two kinds of our generals—those who, with an immense parade of military knowledge, ignominiously failed in their campaign, and those who did the real business of fighting—that of assailing and defeating the enemy. Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan were early celebrated by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Since the war this journal has been the organ of an immensely reduced Army and Navy. But it has not failed in a single respect in the intelligence with which it has viewed the progress of all those inventions which relate either to aggressive or defensive war. The country is safer to-day, merely because this ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has scrutinized, criticized, investigated, and judged every proposition, either by quack or genius, which has been brought before the departments having charge of these important matters. But it is our present purpose, in bearing testimony to the merits of a contemporary, to speak specially of its sagacity in respect to the present European war. In all that has occurred since the war broke out the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has fully sustained its reputation as an authority in the art of war, competent to inform as well as to guide judgment. It deserves a wide circulation.

"The present position of the JOURNAL," a correspondent writes, "is unique and commanding. Owing to the President's order to Army and Navy officers it is the sole source—for a nation of 110 millions—of informing discussion as to military and naval operations in the European war."

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

Levin J. Wallace. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.
CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
DUBUQUE, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Hiram L. Irwin. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
EAGLE, converted yacht. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
FULTON (submarine tender). Lieut. James D. Willson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At Honolulu, H.T. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

JASON, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At Piraeus, Greece. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.
JUPITER, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempf. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. N. S. Hanson, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Herbert C. Cooke. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. At Baltimore, Md. Address there.

NANSEAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Owens. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.

NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph H. Hutchinson, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the Navy Yard Station, Portsmouth, Va.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. On the West Coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

OLYMPIA, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 4(b). Lieut. James W. Hayward. In ordinary at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed Dec. 27 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Cristobal, Canal Zone. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

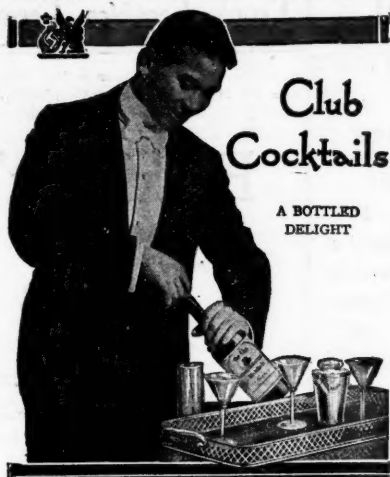
SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. On the West Coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr.



EXPERT mixing—in exact proportions—gives the uniformly distinctive flavor that has made Club Cocktails famous. And the soft, mellow smoothness—that's the result of aging in the wood. As for materials, CLUB COCKTAILS are made of the finest money can buy.

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Hartford New York London
Importers of the famous A-1 Sauce

Victor S. Houston. At the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Comdr. Robert W. McNeely. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Seattle, Wash. Address there.
VULCAN, fuel ship. Lieut. John W. Greenslade. Sailed Dec. 17 from Gibraltar for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.
(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.
NEWPORT (Public Marine School of New York state). James R. Driggs, master. At New York, N.Y., foot of East Twenty-fourth street.
RANGER (Public Marine School of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Gloucester, Mass.
TUGS IN COMMISSION.
NAVAJO. Chief Btsn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.
OSCEOLA. Btsn. Thomas Macklin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PEORIA. Btsn. Gregory Cullen. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
UNCAS. Chief Btsn. Walter J. Wortman. Sailed Dec. 28 from Philadelphia, Pa., for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BOXER (station ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At the naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.
BROOKLYN (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "Brooklyn" under "Special Service."
CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet."
FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Archibald H. Scales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.
HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. See "Maine" under "Special Service." The "Cumberland" is an auxiliary to the "Maine."
PRINCETON (station ship). Lieut. Nathan W. Post. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topsy is an auxiliary to the Southery.
ST. LOUIS (receiving ship). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. See "St. Louis" under "Special Service."
SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Robert Henderson. At the naval station, Guam. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Lewis R. Porterford, commanding. At Sausalito, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
FISH HAWK. Btsn. James J. O'Brien. Cruising in Long Island Sound. Address mail in care of Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D.C.

TORPEDO VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

Bagley, Annapolis.
Bailey, Annapolis.
Barney, Annapolis.
Biddle, Annapolis.
Blakely, Newport.
De Long, Charleston.
Dahlgren, Charleston.
Farragut, Mare Island.
Morris, Newport.
Thornton, Charleston.
Tingey, Charleston.

TUGS.

Accomac, Boston.
Active, Mare Island.
Alice, Norfolk.
Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.
Arapaho, Puget Sound.
Choctaw, Washington.
Hercules, Norfolk.
Iroquois, San Diego.
Iwana, Boston.
Macassoit, Norfolk.
Modoc, Philadelphia.
Mohave, Puget Sound.
Mohawk, Norfolk.
Narkeeta, New York.
Pawnee, New York.
Pawtucket, Puget Sound.
Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H.
Pentucket, New York.
Pontiac, New York.
Powhatan, New York.
Rapid, Cavite.
Rocket, Norfolk.
Samoset, Philadelphia.
Sebago, Charleston, S.C.
Sioux, Boston.
Sotoyomo, Puget Sound.
Standish, Annapolis.
Tecumseh, Washington.
Tillamook, Puget Sound.
Traffic, New York.
Transfer, New York.
Triton, Washington.
Unadilla, Mare Island.
Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.
Wahnetta, Norfolk.
Waban, Charleston (repairing).

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Aylwin, Norfolk, Va.
Baltimore, Charleston, S.C.
B-1, Pacific Station.
Columbia, Philadelphia.
Constellation, Norfolk.
Constitution, Boston.
Duncan, Boston, Mass.
General Alava, Cavite.
Indiana, Philadelphia.
Intrepid, Mare Island, Cal.
Iowa, Philadelphia.
Massachusetts, Philadelphia.
Miantonomoh, Philadelphia.
Minneapolis, Philadelphia.
Onida, Port Royal, S.C.
Portsmouth, Norfolk.
Prometheus, Mare Island, Cal.
Relief, Olango.
Rainbow, Mare Island, Cal.
Sterling, Charleston, S.C.
Terror, Philadelphia.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Adams, Hoboken, N.J.
Aileen, Providence, R.I.
Boston, Portland, Ore.
Concord, Seattle, Wash.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.
Dupont, Fall River, Mass.
Elfrida, Newbern, N.C. (re-pairing, Norfolk).
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Foote, Washington, N.C. (re-pairing, Norfolk).
Fox, Aberdeen, Wash.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Goldsborough, Bremerton, Wash.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
Granite State, New York city.
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.
Isle de Luzon, Chicago, Ill.
Huntress, St. Louis.
Macenzie, Key West, Fla.
Rodgers, Boston, Mass.
Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
Sommers, Quincy, Ill.
Stranger, New Orleans, La.
Sylvia, Washington, D.C.
Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Wasp, New York city.
Wolverine, Erie, Pa.
Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE BARNETT COMMANDANT.
Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, Adj. and Insp.; Col. Charles L. McCawley, Q.M.; Col. George Richards, Paymr.; Col. John A. Lejeune (relief of Colonel Cole) and Eli K. Cole, Assistants to Commandant; Capt. James C. Breckinridge and Thomas Holcomb, jr., Aids.
Lieut. Col. Cyrus Radford, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M., Philadelphia, Pa.
Lieut. Col. William C. Dawson, A.P.M., Asst. Paymr's Office, New York, N.Y.
Lieut. Col. Henry O. Haines, A.A. and I. Asst. Adj. and Insp.'s Office; Major Hugh Matthews, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M.; Major William G. Powell, A.P.M., Asst. Paymr's Office, all San Francisco, Cal.; Major Norman G. Burton, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M., Cavite, P.I.

In the table below, the names given are those of officers in command in each case. N.C.O. indicates non-commissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks; M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval station.

4th Regt., Col. Joseph H. Pendleton; Hqrs., San Diego, Cal.; 1st Battalion, Major John T. Myers; 31st, 32d, 34th Cos., Marine Bks., Mare Island, Cal.; 2d Battalion, Major William N. McKelvey; 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th Cos., Marine Bks., San Diego, Cal.

Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.

M. Bks., N. Acad., Annapolis, Md., Artillery Battalion, 1st, 9th, 13th Cos., Major R. H. Dunlap.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Major Newt H. Hall (ordered).
M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Capt. Rush R. Wallace, jr.
M. Bks., N. Yd. Charleston, S.C., 1st Lieut. Ross S. Kingsbury.
M. Det., N. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 40th, 41st, 42d Cos., Major Henry O. Davis.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guantanamo, Cuba, Capt. William G. Fay.
M. Bks., N. Magazine, Hingham, Mass., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Capt. Richard M. Cutts.
M. Det., N. Proving Grds., Indian Head, Md., N.C.O.
M. Det., Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., 1st Lieut. Clifford P. Meyer.
M. Det., N. Hosp., Las Animas, Colo., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 30th, 38d Cos., Col. Lincoln Karmany.
N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., Capt. John F. McGill.
M. Bks., N. Sta., New London, Conn., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Lieut. Col. Laurence H. Moser.
M. Det., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Capt. Presley M. Rixey, jr.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., Col. James E. Mahoney.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Olongapo, P.I., Capt. Theo. E. Backstrom.
M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 38th, 39th Cos., Major Dion Williams.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Pensacola, Fla., 1st Lieut. E. H. Conger.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Philadelphia, Pa., 1st Brigade and Marine Barracks, Col. L. W. T. Waller, commanding; Hqrs., 3d, 5th, 22d Cos., 1st Regt., 2d, 4th, 6th, 11th, 19th, 23d Cos., commanding; 2d Regt., 7th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th Cos., commanding.
N. Dis. Bks., Port Royal, S.C., Major Charles B. Hatch.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Capt. John A. Hughes.
N. Prison, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Major Albertus W. Catlin.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., Capt. H. J. Hirshinger.
M. Bks., Washington, D.C., Capt. Thomas M. Clinton.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Washington, D.C., 1st Lieut. A. A. Cunningham.
M.C.R. Range, Winthrop, Md., 1st Lieut. Calvin B. Matthews.

Ship Detachments.

M. Det., Receiving Ship, Puget Sound, 1st Lieut. M. E. Shearer.
M. Det., U.S.S. Arkansas, Capt. Louis M. Gulick.
M. Det., U.S.S. Cincinnati, 1st Lieut. Harold L. Parsons.
M. Det., U.S.S. Connecticut, Capt. Frederick A. Barker.
M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. William M. Small.
M. Det., U.S.S. Denver, 2d Lieut. Earl C. Long.
M. Det., U.S.S. Des Moines, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Dolphin, Non-commissioned officer.
M. Det., U.S.S. Florida, 1st Lieut. Sydney S. Lee.
M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, 1st Lieut. Holland M. Smith.
M. Det., U.S.S. Georgia, Capt. Harry O. Smith.
M. Det., U.S.S. Helena, 2d Lieut. Richmond Bryant.
M. Det., U.S.S. Kansas, Capt. Nelson P. Vulte.
M. Det., U.S.S. Louisiana, Capt. Arthur T. Marix.
M. Det., U.S.S. Maryland, Capt. Charles T. Westcott, jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Mayflower, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Michigan, Capt. Richard B. Creecy.
M. Det., U.S.S. Minnesota, 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Rossell.
M. Det., U.S.S. Nebraska, 1st Lieut. Clayton B. Vogel.
M. Det., U.S.S. New Hampshire, Capt. Robert B. Farquharson.
M. Det., U.S.S. New Jersey, Capt. Frank F. Robards.
M. Det., U.S.S. New York, 1st Lieut. Philip H. Torrey.
M. Det., U.S.S. North Dakota, Capt. Paul E. Chamberlain.
M. Det., U.S.S. Rhode Island, Capt. William W. Low.
M. Det., U.S.S. San Diego, 1st Lieut. Herman T. Vulte.
M. Det., U.S.S. Saratoga, Capt. Ellis B. Miller.
M. Det., U.S.S. South Carolina, 1st Lieut. Andrew B. Drum.
M. Det., U.S.S. Southery, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Texas, Capt. Richard F. Williams.
M. Det., U.S.S. Utah, 2d Lieut. William B. Sullivan.
M. Det., U.S.S. Vermont, Capt. Harry R. Lay.
M. Det., U.S.S. Virginia, Capt. Lee B. Purcell.
M. Det., U.S.S. West Virginia, Capt. William H. Pritchett.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wilmington, 2d Lieut. John A. Gray.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming, Capt. Fred D. Kilgore.
M. Det., U.S.S. Yorktown, N.C.O.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 550.)

10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Panama—arrived Oct. 4, 1911.
11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Naco, Ariz.
12th Inf.—Co. D, Yuma, Ariz.; remainder of regiment, Nogales, Ariz.
13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Oct. 21, 1911. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I. Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal.
14th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.; Cos. A and C, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Co. B, Ft. Liscum, Alaska; Co. D, Ft. Davis, Alaska.
15th Inf.—Hqrs., band and 1st and 3d Battalions and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; Cos. E, F, G and H, Regan Bks., Albany—address Manila, P.I.—regiment arrived in Philippines Division Dec. 3, 1911, and is permanently stationed in P.I.
16th Inf.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.
17th Inf.—Entire regiment on border patrol—address Eagle Pass, Texas.

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18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Naco, Ariz.
19th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
20th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, Tex.
21st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Wash.
22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Naco, Ariz.
23d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Jan. 1, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I. Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, I, K, L and M, Camp McGrath, Batangas; E. Camp John Hay, Mountain Province; C, D, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I.
25th Inf. (colored).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., H.T.—arrived January, 1913.
26th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Texas City, Texas; Cos. I, K, L and M, Galveston, Texas.
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
29th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y. Will proceed to Panama in March, 1915.
30th Inf.—Ordered from San Francisco, Cal., to Plattsburg Bks., N.Y. Due there in January, 1915.
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, F and G, and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; E and H, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, address Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed simply Manila, P.I., and not to the stations outside that city mentioned. Address other mail to troops at stations noted. Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

LOOKIN' ACROSS THE RIO GRANDE.

Oh—my name is Dan McGann,
And I want to tell you, man,
That I'm sittin' here a-thinkin',
Lookin' cross the Rio Gran'.
Oh—I'm thinkin' thoughts fit printin',
And I'm thinkin' some are not—
Just the same I'm here a-thinkin'
And the likes of you is not.

Oh—I'm breathin' sand for air,
Hot as hell and worse, I swear—
Yet I'm sittin' here a-thinkin'
Cross the Rio Gran' its fair.
And my music is the singin'
Of some coyotes on the hill—
Sets my head agog and ringin',
And I hear 'em—hear 'em still.

Oh—the sun is scorchin' hot,
Burns my skin most near to rot;
And I'm sittin' here a-thinkin'
Thoughts I know that you is not.
Oh—these greasers, slick and slinkin'
Think I'm scared each place I go,
And my heart is sore with achin'
For to show 'em if it's so.

Oh—my name is Dan McGann,
And I want to tell you, man,
That I'm sittin' here a-thinkin',
Lookin' cross the Rio Gran'.
Oh—I'm thinkin' thoughts fit printin',
And I'm thinkin' some are not—
Just the same I'm here a-thinkin'
And the likes of you is not.

DEC.

The following is a delicious example of the work of the censor, says a correspondent of the New York Evening Sun. A young officer on board an English man-of-war wrote a letter to his mother. All that she received, pasted on a sheet of paper, was the following: "With love, I am all right, Affectionately, (Signed)." This was pasted on a piece of paper, on which was written: "We are sorry, Lady —, but your boy is too great a chatterbox. Kindly ask him to be more prudent. We are glad to tell you, however, that he is well and happy, as you can also see by the attached portion of his letter. Censor No. — (and initial)."

The proud father had come up from the country to see his sailor son on board his ship. He had never seen a battleship before, and accordingly marveled thereat. Just as he caught hold of the two ropes which hung over the side to assist sailors to the deck he was somewhat surprised to hear a clanging of bells—the eight bells of seamen's time. As he stepped on deck he met the officer of the watch. He saluted him and said, timidly: "I beg your pardon, sir, I've come to see my son Jack, but, 'pon my word, I didn't mean to ring so loud."—The Spectator, Portland, Ore.

There are many in this country who will sympathize with the gentleman who spends his money to thus declare himself in the London Times:

Exasperated and disgusted clubman would like to point out to those whom it may concern that for warriors whose knowledge of fire is limited to that which they find on their own hearths to discuss the conduct of military operations is an effort of colossal impertinence which argues a total lack of proportion. Surely something should be sacred from the armchair critic!

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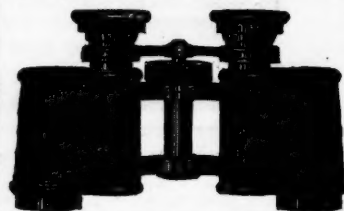
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